

R. NEWSPAPER REGY
LONDON, 29 MAY 1868.

Thomas Fox



ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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No. 689.—VOL. XII.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868.

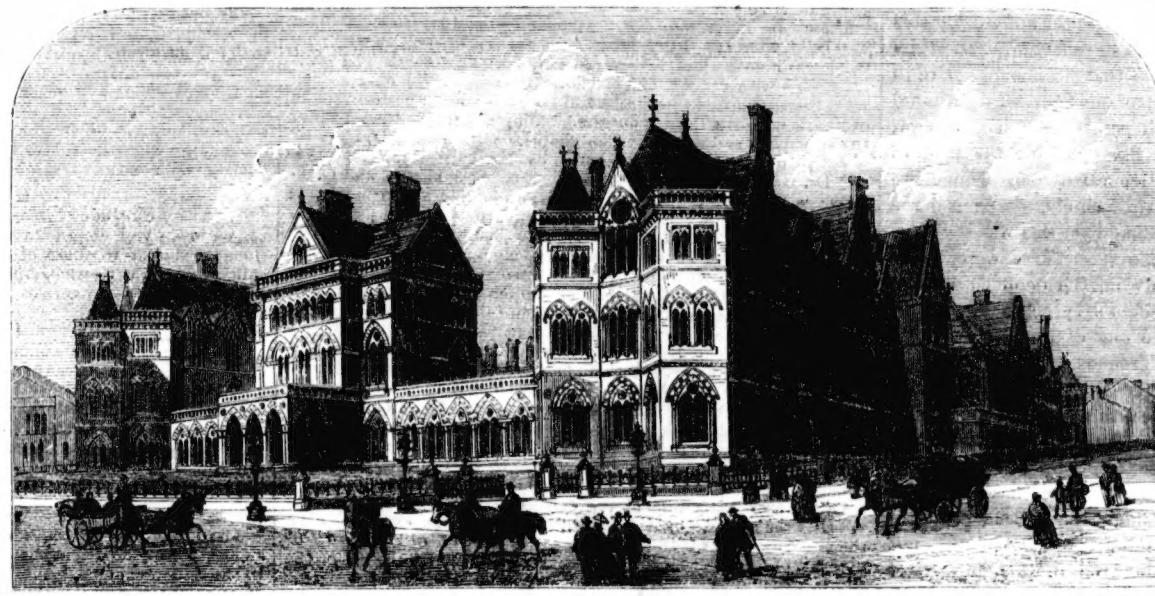
PRICE 3D.—STAMPED, 4D.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

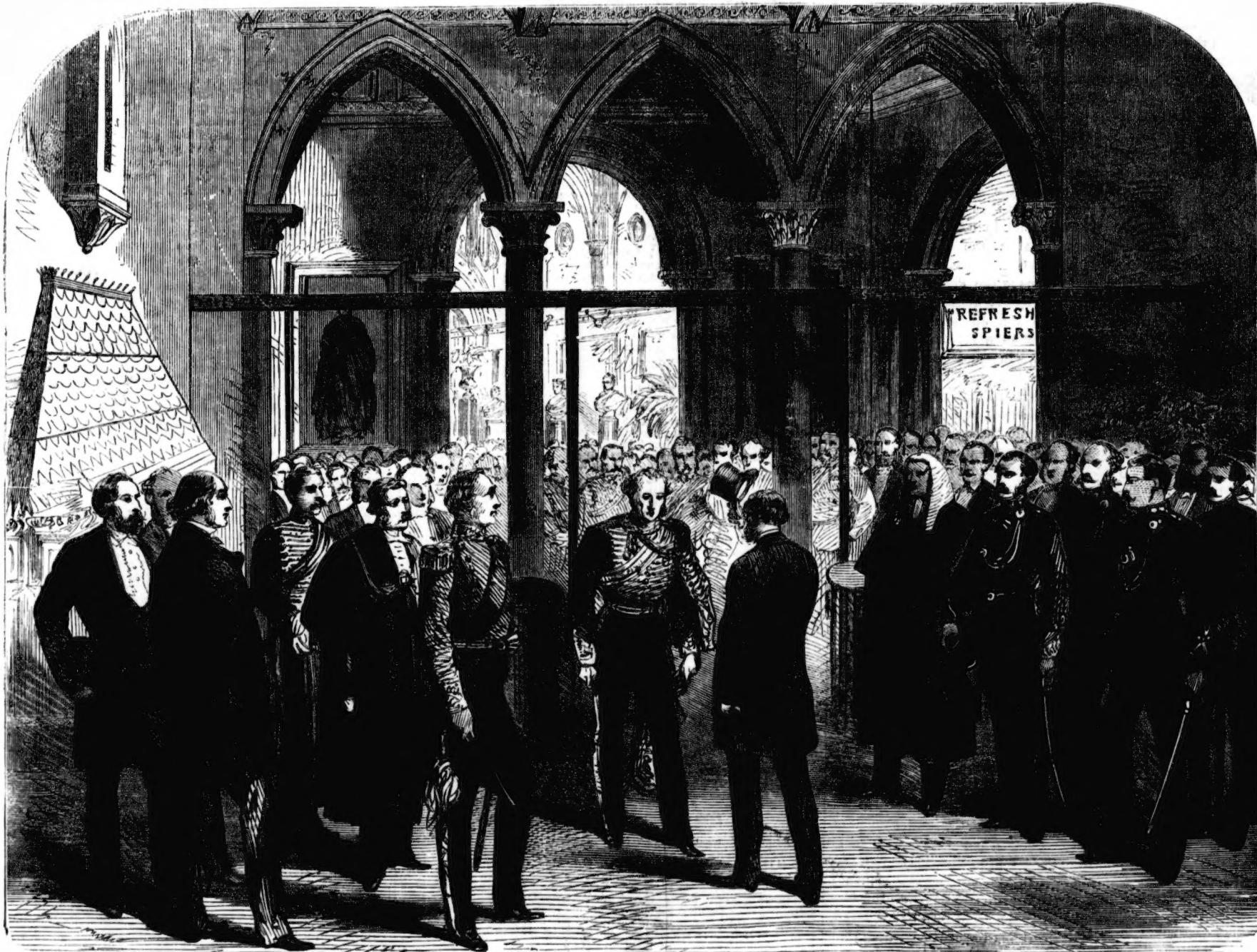
The trial of Mr. Johnson has practically closed, and the impeachment has failed. Thirty-five members of the Senate voted for finding the President guilty, while nineteen declared him innocent, on three of the principal counts in the indictment; and, as two thirds are necessary to a conviction, of course the result is an acquittal. We confess we are glad of this, not because of any special admiration of Mr. Johnson, for it is impossible to deny that in many respects he has not conducted himself with the dignity and moderation becoming his high office; but because we cannot help feeling a sympathy for men who appear to be the objects

of persecution and whose persecutors seem to be actuated by low and unworthy motives. And that, we think, was precisely the case with Mr. Johnson.

Ostensibly, the question involved in the impeachment of the President was whether the legislative or executive departments of the United States Government should be supreme—that is, whether the President should have power to resist Congress, or Congress should entirely dominate the President. But the real objects of the impeachers were to get rid of an obnoxious public officer, to put a political opponent out of the way, and to secure the influence and patronage attaching to the presidential functions with a view to their use in the approaching



THE NEW INFIRMARY, LEEDS.



RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE LEEDS FINE-ART EXHIBITION.

election. It was, in short, a purely factious partisan movement, prompted by selfish motives and pursued by not the most worthy or straightforward means.

It may or may not be desirable that the will of the Legislature should be supreme over the Executive; but that was really not the point in dispute, all pretences to the contrary notwithstanding. So it is not necessary to discuss so large a question. Moreover, the functions of each are distinctly defined in the Constitution, which likewise provides means of solving difficulties arising out of differences of opinion between the Legislature and the Executive, when these occur. The machinery is very complete. While to Congress is confided the initiation of laws, a veto is left to the President, whose opposition, however, may be overruled by a two-thirds vote of both Houses. To the Supreme Court of the United States, again, as to an impartial judicial tribunal, is intrusted the duty of interpreting the Constitution and deciding questions of constitutional law. Now, the first step in disturbing the ordinary action of the Constitution, which neither Congress nor President, but a Convention specially summoned for the purpose, has power to alter, was undoubtedly taken by Congress when it passed the Tenure of Office Act—an Act avowedly framed with the object of curtailing the powers of the President, and of fettering, if not degrading, the present holder of the office. As Mr. Johnson was the sufferer by this measure, it was not unnatural that he should question its constitutionality, nor unreasonable that he should desire to test the point by an appeal to the Supreme Court—the tribunal specially appointed to decide such points. With this view, as he contends, he removed Mr. Stanton from the post of Secretary for War and appointed General Lorenzo Thomas to perform the duties *pro tem.* This, surely, was neither a "crime" nor a "misdemeanour"; and yet this was the head and front of Mr. Johnson's offending. There were, to be sure, other charges, founded mainly on the denunciations of Congress contained in the President's speeches during his tour in the West last year; but no one could have seriously thought of deposing him on such grounds. Liberty of speech is the right of every citizen of a free country, whatever be his rank or station; and in America this freedom is carried pretty close to the borders of licentiousness. Certainly Congress men have been no way reticent in their deliverances as to the President's character and conduct; and it would have been hard if Mr. Johnson alone should have been debarred the privilege of speaking his mind. That he did not make a very discreet or dignified use of his liberty of speech is true; but in that respect he was very much like his neighbours. If every one guilty of the sin of indiscretion or lack of dignity in talk were to be treated according to his deserts, we fear few American orators would escape whipping.

Had the House of Representatives, whence the impeachment emanated, been actuated solely by a desire to vindicate the Constitution and the law, and had the majority of that House been confident of having right on their side, they would have accepted the President's challenge, met him in the Supreme Court, and there argued out the question. They adopted a different course, however. Relying on their party strength in the Senate, where the trial of high officers of State must take place, they preferred to impeach the President, and so referred to party spirit a question that should have been calmly decided by a judicial tribunal. And in conducting the case the managers acted throughout in the spirit that had originated the charge. Every bit of evidence, even the merest tattle and gossip, that could damage the President, was adduced, and, as a rule, received by the Senate; while testimony calculated to exonerate Mr. Johnson of criminal designs and to show his conduct in a favourable light, was persistently objected to, and, in most instances, rejected. The utmost influence, too, was brought to bear upon the Senators from without. They were denounced, vituperated, abused, bullied, threatened, and cajoled by turns. The case was prejudged in public "caucuses" and in the press; the members of the Court were dictated to as to the way in which they should discharge their duties, and party interests and connections were exalted above justice and conscientious conviction. Notwithstanding all this, however, the prosecution has failed; and we rejoice at it, as well because of the defeat of a malignant persecution as because the result proves that political honesty and virtue are not altogether dead in America, and that there are public men in that country who dare to obey the dictates of their consciences rather than those of their party.

It is not improbable that the Republican Senators who have thus acted—Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Henderson, Grimes, &c.—may in consequence suffer political ostracism for a season; but we cannot doubt that justice will be done to their motives by their countrymen when the existing excitement shall have passed away, and men have been enabled to calmly judge of the matters in dispute. Especially is this likely to be the case when party interests and struggles can no longer be affected by the result. The Presidential election takes place next November, and, as we have said, it was mainly with a view to its influence on that event that the impeachment of the President was resolved on. When that question is settled, Mr. Johnson, who, though acquitted, is of comparatively little importance now, will be of still less consequence when his term of office draws near to a close; and the fuss caused by his sayings and his doings will then be forgotten. Had a different result followed his impeachment than that which has occurred—had the seven Republican senators who turned the scale yielded to the influences brought to bear upon them, and pronounced a verdict, at the dictation of party,

which they did not believe to be just, a stain would have been thrown upon American statesmen and a damage inflicted on American institutions which neither lapse of time nor change of circumstances would have sufficed to remedy.

THE LEEDS EXHIBITION.

We published in our last week's Number a full account of the opening of the Leeds Fine-Art Exhibition by the Prince of Wales. We now print some Engravings illustrative of the event. One of these represents the reception of his Royal Highness at the doors of the exhibition; another is a view of Leeds from Victoria Bridge; and the third depicts the infirmary for the benefit of which the exhibition is mainly held. This building stands on rising ground in Great George-street, just beyond the Townhall. It was designed by the architect, Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A., on the French "pavilion" or "block" system, which is adopted likewise for St. Thomas's Hospital in Lambeth. Each of the wards being a separate detached building, light and air will be freely admitted to every sick-room; and the noxious atmosphere generated by disease will be dispersed immediately. The style of architecture is Italian Gothic; the materials are coloured brick and stone, arranged in ornamental courses. The Infirmary, or Exhibition building, as it must for the present be called, is approached by a sidelong sweep which brings the front elevation into view. It presents the appearance of a group or cluster of buildings connected by corridors, the whole surrounded by a low wall, which is surmounted by light iron railing. The front consists of a centre and two wings; and the principal entrance, looking south, is a conspicuous feature of the design. There are ten wards, occupying two floors; and the blocks inclose a central hall, in which the ceremony of Tuesday was performed. We shall presently describe this part of the building. The south wards of the infirmary are 122 ft. long, 27 ft. wide, and from 16 ft. to 19 ft. high. The north wards are 10 ft. shorter. They are lighted by tripartite windows on both sides, and warmed by open firegrates. The walls are coated with cement, and the floors are of polished oak. Each ward is well supplied with baths and lavatories, and a perfect system of hydraulic hoists throughout the building will reduce the labour of the attendants and nurses. The chapel, on the east side, is lit by windows of stained glass, presented by Mr. Fairbairn, the Mayor, and Dr. Heaton. On the basement is a spacious kitchen and bakehouse, with every needful appliance that scientific skill can afford; and all the offices of the building are ample in space and perfect in appointment. Its cost has exceeded £100,000.

The central hall is formed by inclosing and covering over the quadrangle in the centre of the building so as to make it an elegant glass and iron "Crystal Palace," or winter garden for the use of convalescent patients. The construction of this part of the building was intrusted to Messrs. Andrew, Handyside, and Co., of the Britannia Ironworks, Derby, who have made a specialty of buildings of this class, having erected the Agricultural Hall at Islington, and similar buildings elsewhere. As it was found that the total expenditure would be about £25,000 more than the funds in hand, the Infirmary committee determined to raise the money required by holding the present Art-Exhibition, making use of the wards for picture-galleries, and making special use of the central hall for the opening ceremony, and for the promenade of the visitors.

Of the expected profits of the exhibition portion is to be devoted to the new Mechanics' Institution, by an arrangement between the two committees. In the first place, a sum of £12,000 is to be paid out of the exhibition, "in the name of rent," for the use of the Infirmary building, and of this about £2000 will be given to the Mechanics' Institution. One half of the remaining profits will be paid over to the infirmary, and the other half will be applied for the establishment of a permanent gallery of art in Leeds. The exhibition has been well arranged by Mr. Waring, the chief commissioner, and his able assistants. The peculiarities of the building, which might have been obstacles, have been cleverly converted into advantages of no mean kind. There are six grand staircases and ten galleries, not omitting the small ante-rooms (many of them lighted from the roof), which are used for the display of paintings. The galleries are from 110 ft. to 125 ft. long and 28 ft. wide, and it is calculated that no less than 40,000 square feet of wall space has been made available for the hanging of pictures. The works are thus distributed:—Three galleries of oil-paintings by the old masters, and a collection of their drawings and sketches; two galleries of oil paintings of the English school by deceased and living artists; a gallery of oil paintings by modern foreign artists; a gallery of English water-colour drawings; a gallery of portraits of deceased Yorkshire worthies; a collection of miniatures; a gallery of engravings and etchings, a museum of ornamental art, and an Oriental museum. The museum of ornamental art includes specimens in metal, ivory, porcelain, marble, and wood, illustrative of the several periods of art from the Anglo-Roman time to the present day. There are Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, Roman, Egyptian, and Greek antiquities; and the chapel is furnished with embroidered vestments, ecclesiastical plate, early enamels, and silver work, contributed principally by the Oxford colleges and the Ironmongers' and other London companies. The exhibition also contains a collection of ceramic specimens, some illuminated MSS., and lace and embroidery.

THE TEN CONDEMNED BOROUGHS.—The ten English boroughs which, having less than 5000 inhabitants at the Census in 1861, are still, by the law as it stands, to return one member to Parliament, rank in the following order by population:—Arundel, 2498; Ashburton, 3062; Lyme Regis, 3215; Honiton, 3301; Thetford, 4208; Dartmouth, 4444; Wells, 4648; Evesham, 4680; Northallerton, 4755; Marlborough, 4892. The Boundary Commissioners have no recommendation to make for the extension of the boundaries of these boroughs. The number of electors on the register in 1866, deducting double entries, was as follows:—Arundel, 174; Thetford, 224; Lyme Regis, 250; Honiton, 267; Wells, 274; Marlborough, 275; Dartmouth, 282; Evesham, 337; Ashburton, 350; Northallerton, 492. Seven of the ten boroughs are in the south of England, being situated in the counties of Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, and Sussex. Five have hitherto returned two members—Honiton, Thetford, Wells, Evesham, Marlborough.

THE LATE CARDINAL D'ANDREA.—A communication from Rome gives some account of the incidents which preceded Cardinal d'Andrea's sudden death. The Pope was very gracious, and sent the Cardinal a passport to go to Sorrento, and thence to the waters of the Pyrenees. He also accorded his Eminence an audience of leave, and the prelate on the day before his death went to see the Holy Father. He had with his Holiness a conversation which lasted an hour, and the interview was an agitated one, if we may believe what is said. The Cardinal, extremely irritated, complained bitterly of the injustice done him in depriving him of the exercise of his episcopal rights, although he had made his retraction, and submitted to all the conditions imposed. While speaking warmly to the Pope he was seized with the dry cough from which he suffered. The Holy Father begged him to calm himself, and made him sit down, but refused to restore him to his spiritual jurisdiction. At the moment when the conversation was most excited, "Think that you are mortal," said Pius IX., "and that you may die before me." "God is the master of life," replied the Cardinal, "but if we are on the question of precedence, your Holiness, I suppose, only places me first to follow me speedily." On leaving the Holy Father, M. d'Andrea went to visit Cardinal Antonelli. The fact seems to be that the long interview he had with his personal enemy was not of a nature to soothe him; for he returned home very much agitated, and passed the evening in writing. He prepared a long letter to the Pope, and sent it the following morning. It is said to be one of the strongest that was ever addressed to his Holiness, in it the writer passed in review the actual policy of the Holy See and the men in power, and used language of astonishing boldness. Fatigued by the labour and by so many violent emotions, the Cardinal drove out in his carriage in the afternoon. When near St. Clement's, he pulled the check-string and told the coachman to return home. He felt himself growing weaker and his breathing more difficult. Hardly had he arrived when he ordered warm water and plunged his hands in it. However, the oppression he experienced continued; and Dr. Silenzi, who was summoned in all haste, ordered mustard poultices. The Cardinal was calm, but failing visibly. He begged his chaplain to recite the litanies of the Virgin, which he repeated in a dying voice. Seeing that he was on the point of expiring, the priest hastened to give him absolution; and his soul passed away almost immediately after. He died sitting in an arm-chair. Cardinal Antonelli instantly had seals placed on the papers of the deceased; and the Marquis d'Andrea, brother of the defunct, was immediately telegraphed to at Naples. Cardinal d'Andrea has left many articles of great value, magnificent plate, and a library of 11,000 volumes.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* published a report from Marshal Niel to the Emperor, dated the 20th inst., confirming the excellence of the Chassepot rifle, and stating that its incomparable qualities assure it the first rank among the arms of war now employed. The report adds that the whole of the French infantry are now armed with the Chassepot. The manufacture is actively carried on: the mean daily number turned out last week was 1600.

ITALY.

On Sunday morning Prince Humbert received the representatives of the Italian National Rifle Association on the Giant's Staircase, Venice, and afterwards inaugurated the rifle competition.

On Tuesday evening a well-known brigand chief, cousin of Manzi, was sentenced to death. Manzi himself and the remainder of the band were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Although "deficit" is a word that still blurs Italian balance-sheets, and there is no prospect that it will actually be erased during the current year, a bold stride has been made towards the accomplishment of that Herculean task. The estimated revenue in 1869 will fall short of the expenditure by the large sum of 180,000,000 florins. To diminish that total, however, new taxes, assumed to yield 110,000,000, will be imposed, leaving 70,000,000 still to be met. The Italian financiers calculate that the double action of retrenchment and the natural growth of the revenue will cover the 70,000,000.

PRUSSIA.

The Session of the Customs Parliament at Berlin was closed last Saturday by the King of Prussia in person. His Majesty ended a very conciliatory speech by saying, "Not the power which Providence has placed in my hands, but the rights upon which I have agreed with my allies and the constitutional representatives of their subjects, in free treaties, will both now and in future serve as the guide of my policy."

At the resumption of the sittings of the North German Parliament on Wednesday the petition for a grant to meet the expenses of a scientific expedition to the East to observe the total eclipse of the sun, not visible in Europe, on Aug. 18, was acceded to in accordance with the report of the Committee. The Astronomical Society estimate the expenses of the expedition at 16,000 thalers.

BAVARIA.

The treaty concluded between Bavaria and the United States as to the nationality of emigrants was signed on Tuesday. Its stipulations are similar to those of the American treaty upon the same subject with the North German Confederation, but afford no room for the doubts as to correct interpretation that have arisen with regard to the latter.

RUSSIA.

The *Invalid Russe* announces the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Russia and Khokhan, and adds, "Russia does not cherish any plans of conquest in Central Asia. Her support of the weaker Khanate of Khokhan against the more powerful Khanate of Bokhara may serve as a proof of this. The hostility of Russia has been called forth by the Emir of Bokhara's breach of faith."

TURKEY.

The Porte has received an official notification that Prince Napoleon purposes visiting Constantinople early next month.

The Cheik-ul-Islam, with the Christian patriarchs and Israelite rabbis, have attended at the Imperial palace to present an address to the Sultan expressing their thanks for the speech delivered by his Majesty at the opening of the State Council, promising to observe justice and equality among all classes of his subjects.

CHINA.

Telegrams from Tien-Tsin, via Kiaochta, to the 1st inst., state that 40,000 of the southern insurgents had been besieging Tien-Tsin for five days, and threatened to storm the town. The neighbouring villages had been plundered. The garrison consisted of 20,000 men, and three gun-boats were there for the protection of the Europeans.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Senate of the United States have virtually refused to convict President Johnson. On Tuesday a vote was taken on the second and third articles of impeachment, and the result was the same as the vote on the eleventh article. Thirty-five votes pronounced the President guilty, and nineteen not guilty. The second article charged the President with having, without authority of law, on Feb. 21, 1868, issued a letter of authority to Lorenzo Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, the Senate being in Session, in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, and with the intent to violate it and the Constitution, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary of War. The third article alleged the same act as done without authority of law, and alleged intent to violate the Constitution. After the above vote had been taken, the court adjourned *sine die*, without voting upon the other articles. Mr. Stanton has resigned the Secretaryship of War, and General Thomas is appointed to act as Secretary *ad interim*. This shows that the impeachment trial is virtually at an end. It is reported that the impeachment managers in the House of Representatives are prosecuting an investigation to prove, if possible, that certain senators have been bribed to vote the acquittal of Mr. Johnson. Radical meetings had been held at Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other cities, in favour of Mr. Johnson's impeachment; at which resolutions were adopted strongly denouncing the Republican senators who opposed the conviction of the President.

The Chicago Republican Convention has unanimously nominated General Grant for the next Presidency, and has passed resolutions unanimously denouncing any repudiation of the public debt and approving the impeachment of President Johnson.

The House has passed a bill removing the political disabilities of nearly 200 citizens of North Carolina, including Governor Holden and several members elect of Congress and the State Legislature.

The bill admitting the Southern States was, previous to its passage by the House, amended so as to prohibit the nullification of debts due to loyal citizens of Georgia before June, 1865.

DISCOVERY OF FOSSIL OYSTERS.—Mr. Whittle, of Chorley, near Manchester, is at present sinking a new shaft down the Airey seam of coal, between the Haddington and Horwich stations, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, about a couple of miles from the foot of Rivington Pike. Two seams of coal have been passed, and, at a depth of 130 yards, the sinkers have cut through a bed of fossil oysters 2 ft. 4 in. in thickness. How far the bed extends it is impossible to say. The oysters are petrified into one solid mass as hard as flint, are all perfect in form, and small in size, rather less, perhaps, than the London natives. The conclusion which immediately suggests itself is that the sea must, at some very remote period, have washed the foot of the Rivington range of hills, two miles distant. The whole of West Lancashire is an alluvial land, and at one time was covered with a forest of oak, there being abundant proof of this in the fact that trees are frequently found embedded in the moss, and also in the bed of the Ribble. The skull and antlers of the gigantic Irish elk found not long ago in this river also point to the fact that animals of the mammoth tribe must have roamed through the forests which covered the country at a period since the oysters were embedded and the upper coal strata formed.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—Lord Granville has laid before the House of Lords a bill proposing to enact that, after Dec. 31, 1868, no persons shall keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or use the title "chemist" or "druggist," unless he is a pharmaceutical chemist, or was before that date in business as a chemist and druggist keeping open shop for compounding prescriptions, or has for two years before the passing of this Act been apprenticed to a chemist and druggist, or at the time of passing this Act, being of full age, has been actually engaged in compounding prescriptions as an assistant. An annual register of qualified persons is to be issued. Poisons are to be distinctly labelled. The bill is not to extend to wholesale houses, or to sales for use in photography, or to patent-medicine venders, or to qualified medical practitioners or veterinary surgeons. Chemists and druggists are not to be liable to serve on juries. The following are to be declared poisons:—Arsenic and its preparations, oxalic acid, prussic acid, chloroform, cyanides of potassium and mercury, strichnine and all poisons vegetable alkaloids and their salts, aconite and its preparations, emetic tartar, corrosive sublimate, belladonna and its preparations, essential oil of almonds (unless deprived of its prussic acid), cantharides, and santonin and its oil.

TRIAL OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

SCENES IN WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on the 12th inst., gives the following graphic description of scenes in Washington while the Senate was in secret deliberation on the articles of impeachment against the President:—

"The time has not been without its interesting incidents. The correspondents had places in the corridors outside the Senate Chamber. From time to time, as the senators, wearied by the discussion, or sickened by the bad air, or weakened by hunger and lack of stimulant, passed out of their room, one by one, to snatch a moment's refreshment at the convenient restaurant and bar, they were pounced upon by the gentlemen of the press and badgered into the betrayal of official secrets, or driven to escape at a run their tormentors. As the flushed or sallow face of some learned Judge appeared at the big door, there was a rush among the representatives of the press, and then arose a clamour of questioning: 'Who's speaking now?' 'What does he say?' 'How does he stand?' 'How is it?' 'How will it end?' 'What do you think of it?' 'Have you spoken?' 'What is your position?' 'What did you say?' 'Can't you give me a synopsis of So-and-So's speech?' 'I'm in the representative of the *Tribune*, *World*, *Herald*, *Bird of Freedom*, as the case might be, 'I'm from your country, Senator; tell me something about this.' 'Jess five words, Senator.' 'Senator, I know you like to accommodate the *Demosthenes Bugle*.' 'For God's sake! Senator, don't disappoint the country; tell me how you stand.' 'The eyes of the world are upon you, Stewart.' 'Now, Harlan, you really ought to give me a show.' 'My God! you don't say that Trumbull has betrayed us?' And thus in endless repetition. On the whole, senators seemed very willing to communicate all they knew—a questionable placidity, it must be confessed. In the restaurants and bar-room in the neighbourhood the honourable gentlemen were subjected to a similar ordeal. They swallowed questions with their cocktails, and uttered words of fate in the intervals of sandwich-eating. The correspondents were, of course, equally with the senators, objects of interest. As they hurried to the telegraph offices, or dropped out of the corridors, one by one, to seek food and rest, they were waylaid by eager and excited crowds. Some of them shouted out the statement of affairs, pushing the while towards their offices; others took to their heels, and so escaped persecution. In the Capitol grounds and in the streets in that vicinity, knots of people formed to discuss the probabilities, or lay wagers as to the result. The national tendency to speechmaking showed itself. At first the Radicals were extremely jubilant, the Conservatives correspondingly depressed. When the news came out that Senator Sherman, who had been considered doubtful, had sustained all the articles save the first, there was great cheering, waving of hats, and embracing among the Radicals, and dead silence among the Conservatives. Then the fact of Mr. Fessenden's opposition to impeachment was made known, the Radicals began to hiss, the Conservatives to cheer. Then followed the news of Mr. Grimes's strong speech for acquittal, creating a strange excitement. Radicals shouted out, 'Old Grimes is dead, that bad old man!' 'Confound him!' 'Hang him!' 'Kill him!' 'Grimes is a traitor!' 'Rebel, rebel!' &c. Conservatives cheered loudly, and began to show their hopefulness by other vigorous demonstrations. The hour passed on; then the report, soon confirmed, of Mr. Trumbull's attack on the articles spread about. Mr. Trumbull had said that 'the indictment was weak and flimsy; it would not stand half an hour in any justice's court in the country.' This expression was repeated among the crowd; the Conservatives asserted that, if Mr. Trumbull had spoken in that manner, less pronounced Republicans would certainly oppose conviction. Some of the 'outside' friends of impeachment fairly danced with wrath, fists and canes were brandished, violent altercations took place, loud hissing was heard, profanity indescribable horrified the more respectable spectators. The enemies of impeachment, meantime, grew more and more confident; their cheering was almost incessant; they hugged each other with all the ardour of Frenchmen. Finally, the fact became known that Mr. Henderson had joined with Fessenden, Grimes, and Trumbull, in denouncing impeachment. The excitement now reached its height. Radicals and Conservatives acted like madmen. There were loud ululations from one quarter, equally loud hurrahs from another. Men left the ground walking away with downcast faces and weeping bitterly. Others remained to curse the 'traitors,' to gather what heart of hope they might from the speeches to follow, to argue the impossibility of acquittal, to snatch at a few straws blown by rumour from the doors of the Capitol. Others, still of different politics, went about shaking hands with men of their own party feelings, or shouted themselves hoarse with praises of the conscientious Republican senators. Patriotic songs were sung on both sides. And there was a continuous hubbub, out of which one might gather such phrases as 'Bless him,' 'All's over,' 'We're all right,' 'The Republican party is dead,' 'Democratic President and Democratic Congress now,' 'Judas,' 'Patriot,' 'Give him Booth's pistol,' 'He deserves the highest public testimonial,' 'Bought up by the rebels,' 'Superior to party,' 'Republicans bought up by rebel money,' 'Honest convictions,' 'Power of patronage,' 'Love of justice,' 'Jealousy of Wade,' 'Wants to be President,' 'Ought to be President,' and above this oaths and blasphemy, shouts and cheers, hissing and acclamations. Finally, at about midnight, the crowd dispersed. There were among the spectators several hundred women, some of whom were hardly less demonstrative than the men.

"Not the least remarkable thing is the frenzy for betting that has apparently fallen upon every man (and woman, and upon no small number of children), in Washington. From the steps of the Capitol one might catch a glimpse of a dozen of waving hands, swinging fluttering notes over the heads of the crowd. 'Ten dollars on Johnson; a thousand dollars on conviction; one thousand or ten thousand dollars he's convicted; any amount of money he's acquitted; I'll put up any sum on conviction; these and similar expressions were heard from morning till midnight. Honourable Congressmen backed their party and their opinions. Waiters in the restaurants, the newsboys and the shoeblocks, caught the infection. Bets were made by telegraph, upon information by telegraph conveyed. Many professional gamblers from New York and other large towns were busy in the hotels. Outside the Government offices no legitimate business was done in Washington for two days, save the business of buying and selling cocktails, cobblers, and the like. As the American in moments of depression or excitement always flies to his favourite bar, you can fancy that the artists who mix 'fancy drinks' and wear 'Mountains-of-Light' in their shirt bosoms, have been sufficiently busy. Indeed, a stranger to American customs might have found interest in visiting Willard's to watch the glasses whirling swiftly down the long marble slab, spun by the adept fingers of a 'gentlemanly bar-keeper' in shirt-sleeves—a bar-keeper who may be President—if not to watch in the splendid mirrors the swarming faces, each with its hungry, excited, despairing, or joyful look."

ATTEMPTED INTIMIDATION OF SENATORS.

Another correspondent, writing on the 15th, gives the following specimens of the efforts made to influence the votes of senators:—

"The Republican politicians have endeavoured this week to lash their party into an excitement in order to overawe the doubtful senators, and compel such as have not yet openly committed themselves to acquittal to retrace their steps. Meetings have been called in various places to 'resolve' upon the crisis, and batches of ardent telegrams are sent to Washington from all parts of the country demanding conviction and denouncing Johnson; all of which is intended to show, if possible, a sort of 'public opinion.' The leading Republican newspapers, too, are filled with volumes of rhetoric of the *Edansville Gazette* school—a style of writing in which their editors have now had some eight years' experience. This kind of thing, however, has been done so very often before that it has but feeble effect now; and it is unfortunate that the senators whom it is intended to influence have been themselves too often engaged with the present manufacturers of a 'popular outburst,' in that same kind of business, not to know the calibre of the men who now blow the bellows.

Therefore, when Messrs. Fessenden, Grimes, and Trumbull find the 'Republic Congressional Executive Committee' sending a general despatch to all parts of the country, requesting Republicans to hold meetings and forward 'popular opinion' telegrams to Washington, they know just what value to place on the eloquent platitudes of the telegraph so generously favours them with. In the same way Senator Henderson, of Missouri, when a batch of St. Louis politicians got together and concocted the following despatch:—

"St. Louis, May 13.

"There is intense excitement here. Meeting called for to-morrow night. Can your friends hope that you will vote for the eleventh article? If so, all will be well.

Knew right well that the very best answer he could and did return was this:—

"Say to my friends that I am sworn to do impartial justice according to law and the evidence, and I will try to do it like an honest man.

"This business of getting up a 'popular opinion' even went so far that a negro church in Washington solemnly declared to-day to be a day of fasting and prayer that 'the Lord may strengthen the convictions of doubting senators in favour of impeachment.' The kind of newspaper talk that is indulged in is shown by the following from the *New York Tribune*:—

"Every one of the recreant lackeys who now knuckle and cringe before the President's superior courage knew when they passed the Tenure of Office Bill over the President's veto exactly all that they now know of the President's arguments except his pluck. They thought then that the law was Constitutional. The votes of Grimes, Fessenden, Henderson, Trumbull, and the rest are so recorded at least five times. Trumbull aspired to be the champion of this law in its Constitutional aspects. We do not know what the legal definition of such a course would be, but to us it looks like what the lawyers would define as perjury.

"When it is known that all this clamour has scarcely any perceptible effect, it becomes really amusing. Fessenden, Grimes, Trumbull, and Henderson cling to acquittal, heedless of the storm about their ears, and regardless of the general Republican desire to kick them out of that party. Each of them, of course, has been requested to resign, but unsuccessfully, while Chief Justice Chase, for his avowed sympathy with them, is to be kicked out of the party too. Fowler and Van Winkle are believed to be as far gone as the other four; while Edmunds, Howe, and Sherman have announced that they will not vote for conviction on several of the articles."

THE EARTHQUAKES IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

ADVICES via San Francisco contain details of the series volcanic eruption on the island of Hawaii, one of the Sandwich group. During the twelve days preceding April 12, which is the date of the advices sent from Honolulu, there had been, it is said, no less than 2000 shocks of earthquake, followed by fearful tidal waves, which destroyed whole villages and caused the death of a hundred persons. The volcano from which this eruption took place is the well-known Mauna Loa, which has an elevation of 13,758 ft. At Waiauina the earth opened in many places, and a tidal wave 60 ft. high rose over the tops of the cocoa-trees a quarter of a mile inland, sweeping human beings, houses, and everything moveable before it. A terrible shock prostrated churches and houses, and, in addition to the destruction of human life, 1000 horses and cattle were sacrificed.

The first stream of lava broke out from Mauna Loa, some two miles above the residence of Captain Robert Brown, and flowed directly towards it. It came down the mountain side in a broad stream, several feet in depth, and travelled with such rapidity that the family in the house had barely time to escape, taking a way with them nothing but their clothes. The path which they took was perfectly free from lava; but ten minutes after they had left it and reached a point of safety the entire road was covered with the fiery stream. The craters vomited fire, rock and lava, and a river of red-hot lava, five or six miles long, flowed to the sea at the rate of ten miles per hour, destroying everything before it, and forming an island in the sea. A new crater, two miles wide, opened, and threw rocks and streams of fire a thousand feet into the air, and from it streams of lava rolled to the sea. At one time the illumination was visible at night fifty miles distant. The lava pushed out from the shore one mile. At Waiauina, three miles from the shore, a conical island rose suddenly, emitting a column of steam and smoke, while the Kono packet was passing, spattering mud on the vessel. The greatest shock occurred on April 2, accompanied by a shower of ashes and pumice. During the great shock the swinging motion of the earth was dreadful, so violent that no person could stand. In the midst of this tremendous shock an eruption of red earth poured down the mountain, rushing across the plain, three miles in three minutes, and then ceased. Then came the great tidal wave, and then the streams of lava. The villages on the shore were all destroyed by this wave. The earth opened under the sea and reddened the water. The earth eruption swallowed thirty persons, and the sea many more. Dreadful suffering and terror prevailed in the district, and the whole region was affected.

The entire section of country around Mauna Loa has been desolated. A stream of lava flowed under the ground, six miles from the sea, and broke out in four places, each throwing up brilliant jets of fire. The base of the volcano is about thirty miles in circumference, and presented a most barren and desolate aspect, the gases arising from the rent earth having completely destroyed all vegetation. The earthquake shocks were felt in all the Sandwich Islands, but only around Mauna Loa was the effect disastrous.

When this intelligence left Honolulu the opinion prevailed that the eruption had passed through its most violent and dangerous period; but the discharge of lava and fragments of rock continued, and the spectacle was wildly grand.

A correspondent, writing from Honolulu, says:—

"For fifteen days the district of Kona has been the centre of motion for the great eruption. A gigantic stream of molten lava is flowing from the summit of Mauna Loa across the lands of Kakau and Poakini to the sea at Kaalala landing. The slope and part of the summit of a mountain 1500 ft. high have been lifted up bodily by the earthquake and thrown over the tops of trees for a distance of over 1000 ft. At Wahoinee a creek has opened, extending from the sea. To as high as the eye can reach on the slope of Mauna Loa the lava is from one to seven feet in width, and an eruption of moist clay was thrown from the side of the mountain between Lyman's and Richardson's, a distance of two miles and three quarters, with width of one mile, in the short space of three minutes. A column of smoke, seven miles and four fifths in altitude, was thrown out of Mauna Loa, obscuring everything for miles around, save where the bright spiral pillars of the fire flashed upwards from the mouth of the volcano. The sight was one of the grandest but most appalling ever witnessed, and almost defies description. The entire topographical appearance of the country has been so completely changed that even those who have lived in the desolated district all their lives cannot recognise it, or point out localities with which they were formerly familiar. Luckily, this part of the island is but sparsely populated, and the lands are not in general cultivation.

The loss of life, as far as can be ascertained, is as follows:—In the village of Palauka, 33; at Mokaka, 13; at Pualau, 4; at Honah, 27; at Vanilo, 3—this makes a total of 80 persons killed, as reported up to the present time. There are rumours about that the casualties considerably exceed one hundred, but nothing definite on this matter has been received. All the unfortunate persons who have lost their lives were native Hawaiians, not a white person being killed or in any way injured. Expeditions are being fitted out here to relieve the distressed."

FOXES IN CHURCH.—In a secluded valley of the Yorkshire wolds stands the ancient church of Wharram Percy, quite apart from all human habitation. Only on Sundays is the church frequented, and the congregation have been somewhat surprised to find a breed of foxes in possession. An air-draught for ventilation from the outside has been used as an "earth," and by this means access has been gained to the pulpit, beneath which an old fox and her litter of fine cubs are, except when unearthed during Divine service, comfortably domiciled. The novelty has been communicated to Morgan, Lord Middleton's huntsman, who declares that during his forty years' experience he never before heard of such a circumstance, and never met with a finer brood of foxes.

BRIDGING THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

(From the "Times".)

At certain intervals of time, and with a regularity and persistence bespeaking the existence of strong convictions on the subject, we are favoured with projects for connecting England with the Continent by some method or other more convenient than that of navigation. The alternatives devised are more numerous than might at first be anticipated. Omitting for the present the problem of aerial ships or manageable balloons, we have three distinct plans for effectually "bridging the Channel." One of these consists in a railway bridge, or series of bridges, another in a railway contained in an iron tube resting on the bed of the sea, and the third is a regular submarine tunnel. The Emperor Napoleon, we are told, is at present engaged with a project of the first kind, submitted to him by a French engineer; the tube principle has been advocated, not only by French, but by English authorities; and the submarine tunnel has received even more attention than either of the other plans. Very recently, indeed, an eminent English engineer has investigated the whole question in detail by actual experiments, and the public will probably be interested in learning the conclusions of practical science on so curious a problem.

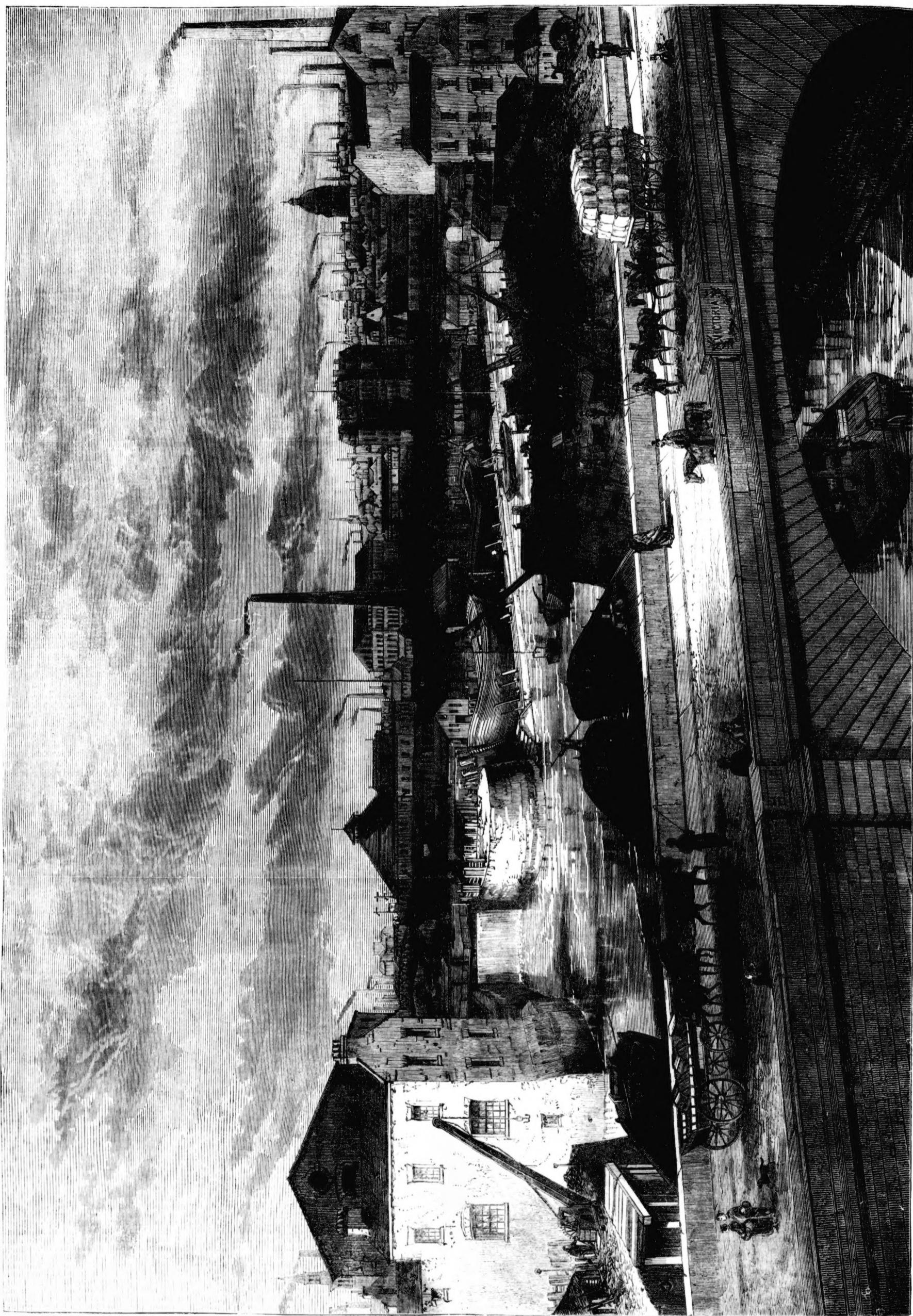
The first fact to be ascertained is the depth of the Channel itself. If a railway is to be carried underneath the bed of this sea, it can only be reached by descent from the land; and if the sea were very deep indeed, that descent might be so great as to be incompatible with any railway gradients. However, this preliminary question is soon disposed of. The Channel is a shallow sea, and no obstacle is presented by the depth of its waters. The next question is more formidable, as well as more obscure. What is the nature of the Channel bed—what the geological character of the soil over which this sea flows? Here actual experiment is difficult, and can only be partially conducted. Soundings can be taken, and the bottom may be even pierced to some extent, but it is obvious that such attempts may be materially impeded by superficial deposits. But the coast of England is only twenty miles from the coast of France; and if the nature of the soil can be correctly ascertained on each side of the strait, there is room for a tolerable safe inference as to the nature of the soil between, or, in other words, beneath the waters of the Channel. This examination has been actually made with great care and considerable success. The point selected on the English coast was at St. Margaret's Bay, near the South Foreland; that on the French coast was at a spot about three miles west of Calais. The borings at these two points yielded very similar and consistent results. There was a stratum of upper or white chalk, then another of lower or grey chalk, and then the green sand was reached. On the English coast the depth of the upper stratum was 210 ft., and that of the lower 260 ft. below high water; on the French coast the depth of the white chalk was 270 ft., and that of the grey chalk 480 ft. Moreover, as far as the inquiry could be made to yield any results, it was inferred that the soil at the bottom of the Channel between the two points corresponded with that of the coasts: in other words, two layers of chalk formed the bottom of the shallow sea between France and England, at a depth by no means excluding the practicability of a railway tunnel.

After this the reasoning was easy. Tunnelling through chalk is a work of no difficulty whatever, nor would there be any trouble in so depressing the tunnel as to carry it through the grey chalk, which is less permeable to water than the white. In short, at a suitable and convenient depth below the bed of the Channel there is believed to be a stratum of earth which would admit of the construction of a submarine railway; nor would the construction of such a line be a more arduous work than that of tunnelling through a mountain. There is only one risk—one contingency which it is impossible to disguise, and equally impossible to measure or provide against. Admitting that in all probability the borings made on the Dover and Calais shores indicate pretty accurately the nature of the soil under the intermediate sea, is it certain that such stratification would be absolutely complete and continuous without any of those breakages or interruptions which geologists term "faults"? Might not a fissure be found at one point so considerable as to admit water into the workings in quantity too great to be overcome? Those questions cannot be answered, and yet they affect the ultimate practicability of the scheme. Still, it will have been discerned from our remarks that all the other questions—and there are many of them—which would equally affect the practicability of the undertaking have been answered favourably, and on good evidence too. The sea is not too deep for the scheme; the soil is not too loose; the suitable stratum occurs at a convenient depth, and is precisely of the character most calculated to facilitate the work. Each of these facts indicates a point gained. As far as investigations can be carried they promise well, and there is a probability, but not more than a probability, that the facts which elude our inquiry may be favourable also.

The reader will look with some curiosity for the estimates of so singular a project. They are not extravagant. At periods of rampant speculation schemes are started by the dozen with less moderate demands. The whole capital would not form any great amount of stock for a good railway company. It is put at £10,000,000, just twice the cost of the Abyssinian War; and it is thought the work might be executed, disappointments apart, in ten years' time. The mere "elasticity of the revenue" would do it for us, even if only one country were concerned in the project; but there is, of course, France, with interested obligations proportioned to our own. It is presumed, again, that land shafts might be sunk on either coast, and a preliminary driftway driven under the sea, at a cost of about one fifth of the entire estimate; and this experiment, it is said, would solve for us the only question which remains obscure. Consequently, whereas £10,000,000 would give us the Channel tunnel, if all went right, £2,000,000 would enable us to ascertain beforehand whether things would go right or wrong. In the event of a satisfactory discovery a further expenditure of £8,000,000 would finish the work; in the event of disappointment we should have lost our £2,000,000, and that is the extent of the speculation. Is our fortification scheme cheaper or more promising?

It is not to be denied that a bridge or viaduct would be more attractive, or perhaps we should say, less alarming, than a submarine tunnel. There is a prejudice against tunnels, even on ordinary railways; and it would be some time, we fear, before travellers looked with complacency on the line between Dover and Calais. But the tunnel is in all probability really practicable, whereas we have as yet no such assurance respecting the bridge. The principle of that plan, as originally suggested, consisted in forming artificial islands or foundations at certain distances in the Channel, between coast and coast, and then connecting these stations by means of bridges. Whether M. Boute, whose design is now before the French Government, adopts this principle, or whether he has invented any variation, we are unable to say; but he will have the advantage of open air and daylight, on a comparison of plans. Perhaps the public will think that all such schemes are as yet too visionary to be contrasted with much effect. It may be so; but the march of events is very rapid, and if the present generation should see Channel steamers become as obsolete as mail-coaches it would not be the greatest marvel of the age.

A SCHISM IN THE CHURCH.—The Archbishop of Canterbury is warmly complaining of a schism which has sprung up under the very shadow of Addington Palace. His Grace has accepted Mr. Morse, lately a beneficed clergyman in the diocese of Manchester, to take sole charge of the district of Addiscombe, which is part of the parish of Croydon; but it appears that a clergyman of the Church of England has already been settled down there for a long time past—the Rev. Maxwell Ben Oriel, of St. Aidan's College, Birkdale, formerly Curate of Christ Church, Fentonville—who has attached to himself a large proportion of the Church people of the place. The members of the congregation have from time to time entreated the Archbishop to license Mr. Ben Oriel, so that he may be placed in a proper ecclesiastical position; but the Archbishop refuses; and not only so, but absolutely inhibits Mr. Ben Oriel from officiating. The Archbishop alleges no reasons for refusing the appeal of the congregation, but accepts Mr. Morse; so that the Church people of Addiscombe will have a choice between two clergymen of the same Church, one holding the Archbishop's license, and the other absolutely disregarding his Grace's formidable inhibition.



VIEW OF LEEDS FROM THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.



RETURN OF THE BRITISH TROOPS FROM MAGDALA: DESCENDING THE BASHILO PASS.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 333.

WEST-END TRADERS' GRIEVANCES.

THERE is just now, and has been at this time of year for several seasons past, a good deal of disloyal muttering and grumbling, sometimes rising to shrieking, amongst the tradesmen at the West-End of London, especially amongst the milliners, dressmakers, drapers, silkmercers, &c. "Sir," said one of this class to the writer of these lines, "if her Majesty is unable to perform the duties of her position, she ought, Sir, to give up that position to her son, the Prince of Wales." That is, to abdicate and let the Prince be King. "The duties of her Majesty!" said we. "We are not aware that her Majesty's Ministers have had any reason to complain that her Majesty is unable to perform her duties. On the contrary, we believe that she performs them with remarkable conscientiousness and exactitude." "Perhaps she may, Sir," he replied—"her *private duties*. But I mean her public duties, Sir—such as presiding at Levées, Drawingrooms, and giving state balls. These things she neglects, Sir; and the consequences are ruinous to the West-End. Ruinous, Sir! As to the other duties, you know, Sir, why anybody could perform them. We pay taxes to support her Majesty, and her Majesty ought to support us;" with a good deal more similar skimble-skamble stuff not worth repeating here. Now, we might have pointed out to this grumbler that not alone the West-End traders, but all her Majesty's subjects, pay taxes to support her Majesty, as he vulgarly put it, and that there does not seem to be any reason why the West-End traders should enjoy the exclusive privilege of basking in the sunshine of the throne, and the wealth which it attracts around it. But we had other thoughts at the time, and passed on. We will not, though, here trouble our readers with our reflections. And now, perhaps, you will be asking what all this has to do with the inner life of the House of Commons.

CHAMPION REARDEN.

Well, we will proceed to show you that it has somewhat to do with it; or, at all events, if it has little to do with the general inner life of the House, it is part and parcel, if we may so say, of the inner life of a notable, at least notorious, member of that House—to wit, the honourable member for Athlone, Mr. Denis Joseph Rearden, land and estate agent and auctioneer. Mr. Rearden is a West-End trader; his place of business is in Piccadilly; he, therefore, lives in the atmosphere of this disloyalty, and every day, no doubt, hears these mutterings, and grumblings, and shriekings; and, being himself a trader, what so natural as that he should sympathise with West-End trader's sufferings; and that, whilst he mused upon them, the fire should burn, until at length, being of a generous nature, he should become indignant at their wrongs, and Quixotically determined to redress them? Mr. Rearden is, as all know, naturally chivalric and Quixotic. He never hears of a wrong but he wishes to redress it. Specially, he is a redresser of Irish wrongs; he came into Parliament to redress them. And he deals with wrongs with no timid, faltering hand. "Thorough" is his motto. For Irish wrongs he has but one remedy—namely, Repale. He will accept the abolition of the Established Church of Ireland; but only as an instalment. Nothing can satisfy him ultimately but Repale; and see how "thorough" he is in this new matter. Whilst meditating upon the magnitude of the grievances of the West-End milliners, mantua-makers, silkmercers, &c., he comes to the conclusion that nothing can redress them but abdication. "What are Sovereigns for but to support trade, Sir? and if they cannot perform their duties they should resign." And having worked himself up to due pitch of fervour, the little man—small in person but great in mind, low in stature but inspired by lofty ideas—mentally, perhaps audibly, exclaims, "Good, it must be done; I will be the champion of these distressed traders." And straightway he seizes his pen and indites that remarkable notice, which so astonished the House on Friday se'nnight.

A LITTLE BIT OF PHILOSOPHY.

And now let us call to mind a little bit of philosophy—which we are all apt to forget, and which Mr. Rearden, to his cost, never thought of, perhaps never heard of, in his life. Portia, in "The Merchant of Venice," says, "Nothing is good, I see, without respect"—respect to time, place, and circumstance. The Scotch bagpipes at the head of a Highland clan, marching on a mountain side, are to them sweet, or at least inspiring, music; but, played to a company of English gentlemen at dinner—albeit it may be the Queen's own piper that blows them—they grate harsh discord upon the diners' ears. A ranting Methodist preacher in a barn will rouse his audience into excitement or drive them to despair; but in Westminster Abbey, addressed to solemn Bishops and Deans, and Lords and Commons, worshipping there, the same eloquence would excite nothing but disgust. A Chartist orator at St. James's Hall evokes rapturous applause; the same orator, with the same oratory, would be received in the House of Commons with such a blast of groans and jeers that he would be beaten back, as if by physical force, into his seat. Whilst Mr. Rearden was penning his notice he, perhaps, fancied himself reading it at St. James's vestry-hall to a crowd of milliners, mantua-makers, silkmercers, and other West-End traders, forgetting, poor man, that the House of Commons is not St. James's Hall, and that the members of the British Parliament are not West-End traders. Mr. Rearden was in a state of illusion, and in this state he went down to the House of Commons that Friday night.

REARDEN IN THE FIELD.

The night was inauspicious—or, as he no doubt thought, auspicious—for it was very full. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill was on the paper, and there were present at least 500 members. Yes, auspicious; for great men like to address large audiences. It is only your third-rate speakers who prefer to address the House during the dinner-hour, when there are only some forty or fifty members present. Mr. Rearden was down early, bustled in soon after the House had opened and took his usual place below the gangway; and there he sat, nursing his wrath divine till his time should come. At last it came, and Mr. Rearden rose. As nobody knew what he was going to say, he at first excited but little attention. Mr. Rearden is not the man, in figure, to attract much notice. He is short in stature and insignificant in appearance; neither has he achieved, at present, a position in the House to make his rising to speak of importance; and so, when he began to speak, the buzz in the House, so common at this time of the evening, went on; but as he proceeded the whispering ceased, and for a time there was silence. But now we will give his notice. Here it is, *verbatim et literatim*, as it deserves to be, for it is a famous notice, the like of which has not been read in the House for 200 years, at least—

I beg to give notice that on Monday next I shall ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was true that her Majesty the Queen has been compelled, through delicate health, to retire from England during the remainder of the season; and, if so, whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government, out of consideration to her Majesty's health, comfort, and tranquillity, and in the interest of the Royal family and her Majesty's subjects throughout the empire, and especially of this metropolis, to advise her Majesty to abdicate.

HIS OVERTHROW.

We have said there was for a time silence; yes, but only for a few moments. And then mutterings of the coming storm were heard, and before Mr. Rearden had read more than two or three lines the storm came. Indignant cries of "Oh! oh!" burst from every part of the House, intermingled with loud and ever louder shouts of "Order!" Still, the brave champion of the West-End traders, albeit two members behind him were hanging at his coat tails to pull him back into his seat, went on gallantly breasting the storm. But when the word abdicate dropped from his lips, there came a crash as of doom, and the poor man sank into his seat. But still, he had had his say. He had given his notice, and it would appear on the paper, as he thought, and no doubt consoled himself with the thought; but the end was not yet, for straightway Mr. Rhadamanthus Speaker rose, and, amidst solemn silence, broken at intervals by bursts of cheering, thus spoke—"The House has anticipated my decision by an expression of its feeling—I may say the indignant expression of its feeling—in respect of the terms of this notice," &c. adjudging decidedly that the notice could not be received. And then came the collapse. Mr. Rearden, inflated and buoyed up by his vanity,

had shot up, risen like a balloon, and now, like the same balloon thunderstricken and torn, he had pitched down headlong into the mud. Pale and trembling, he again lifted himself, and moaned out, amidst groans and jeers, a most abject apology. And here we drop the curtain. Mr. Rearden, no doubt, went home that night a sadder and, let us hope, a wiser man. To use Solomon's figure, he has been bruised with a pestle in a mortar, and we confidently hope not without effect.

A SHAM FIGHT.

Very soon after this indecorous, startling episode, Gladstone rose to move the second reading of his famous bill. There was not much excitement in the House or in the lobbies. We have often seen far more on less important occasions. The truth is, this was to be only a battle for form's sake, to save the credit of the Government—a mere formal protest, nothing more. The Government knew well that they should be beaten; but they decided that they must have one more fight, lest the Archbishops, Bishops, and other dignitaries of the Church, with the clergy, not to mention those singular defenders of the faith the Orangemen of the north of Ireland, should say that her Majesty's Ministers had given up the cause. Singular defenders of the faith!—garbed in orange scarfs, armed with bludgeons, and chanting, not psalms, but fierce political songs. Oh, Religion! what strange things are done in thy name!

HOW GLADSTONE FARES AS A LEADER.

But, leaving these, let us look for a while at the great leader of the Liberal army in this war. Men say Gladstone is not a good leader. At the Carlton he is stigmatised as the worst leader that ever marched at the head of a great party. But this, of course, goes for nothing. It is a portrait drawn by an enemy. But there are mutterings at the Reform. He is rash, intemperate, wants prudence, tact; in short, he is not a good leader. Such are the mutterings at the Reform, and, no doubt, there is some truth in them. The fact to us seems to be this. In the conduct of a great party there is much to be done that the outer world does not see. All the outer world sees is the onward sweep of a party in a great fight like that in which the Liberals are now engaged. It knows nothing of the tact and the manœuvrings and constant watchfulness necessary to keep this party together: how pride has to be flattered, vanity conciliated; how irritations have to be soothed, differences reconciled, cherished impossible hopes not to be rudely dispelled, patronage to be judiciously distributed; aspiring, sucking statesmen, though modest, not be too roughly discouraged; different subjects to be deftly avoided, &c. All this the world does not see; and yet these inner movements are quite as important and require as much consideration and thought to keep the party together, as are required to lead the party, when it is united, onward to the attack. Now, in this department of a leader's work, it is quite possible that Gladstone fails. To this sort of business he cannot condescend—possibly has the most supreme contempt for it all. Palmerston was an adept at this work. It is said of Gladstone that he does not unbend enough—not, however, that he has anything of the Whig hauteur. There is nothing in him of the "Stand by, I am holier than thou." On the contrary, he is the most approachable of men. He will admit anybody to his society; he will go anywhere; correspond with anybody. But he does not voluntarily, as he walks through the lobby, chat and gossip, and joke with his followers in the hail-fellow-well-met style, as Palmerston used to do. Palmerston, with his long experience, and consequent knowledge of mankind, knew the value of a great man's smile, and was quite aware that a hearty shake of the hand, or a familiar pat on the back, or a little delicate flattery, or even an anxious inquiry after health, would often do as much to win a half-hearted friend as the presentation of a place. "I was," said a young member once to me, "away from the House for three weeks, ill, and when I returned, little dreaming that Pam had even known that I was away, I met him in the lobby. He stopped at once, patted me on the shoulder, and said, 'Ah! my dear fellow; why, they tell me you have been away—had the gout, eh? Slacken the fire, that's the only way. But you are looking well now, I see; glad to see you back,' &c. Who could resist such a man as this? But Gladstone cannot do this—it is not in him to do it.

WHEREIN HE IS GREAT.

This on the debit side of the account: now for something on the credit side. Given, the party united, as it now happily is, can anybody lead it against the foe as Gladstone can? Have you observed how grandly, superbly, he is leading it, in this attack upon the Irish Church? What vast and accurate knowledge he shows of the law and facts of his case! He has not been turned upon a single point. And yet it is no common case; on the contrary, it is one that the greatest statesmen and the most learned of lawyers might well have shrunk from with dismay. And then, remember that the leader of the Opposition has, in this case, no assistance from his old ally and colleague—his right hand, one may call him—Sir Roundell Palmer. He, unhappily, stands aloof from this war, being still bound in those ecclesiastical fetters which once held Gladstone, but which he has at length snapped and cast away. Then, mark with what an array of irresistible argument he marches to the assault, and with what affluence of illustration! Gladstone's speeches upon this subject have been more than commonly argumentative. Indeed, we never heard him reason so closely and triumphantly. His opponents have no chance. He is like a force beleaguering a fort. No sooner does a foe show himself than up goes the unerring Snider and down tumbles the adventurous foe. Nor must we leave unnoticed his remarkable reticence. Gladstone is not remarkable for this self-command; very often he errs in speaking too often and too long, and frequently he weakens the force of his reasoning by an excess of words; but in this war hitherto he has never once so erred. His speeches have been, for him, remarkably short and studiously compact; and, lastly, how steadily, inflexibly, unswervingly he has marched onward to his object! His enemies, and some few unwise friends, have more than once tried to draw him into premature and collateral discussion. "What will you do with the money? What will you endow?" they have asked. But nothing could tempt him from the line of his march. In short, for space fails, he has led his party, as we said, superbly, grandly, so as no man living besides himself could have led it. Disraeli said lately—alluding to the saying "the man and the hour is come"—he could not recognise the man, and he believed the clock was wrong. The Conservatives cheered immensely this small sneer; but, though he cannot recognise the man, he is certainly here; and as to the hour, it is generally the man who makes that.

REPORT OF THE PEACE SOCIETY.—The annual report of the Peace Society has just been issued, and contains much interesting information relative to the operations of the association. The society maintains three lecturers in constant activity—viz., Mr. William Stokes in the northern district, Mr. Arthur O'Neill in the midland, and Mr. W. H. Bonner in the southern counties. One of these gentlemen has given 141 lectures during the past year. In addition to many valuable pamphlets on the enormous armaments of Europe, the lessons of Fenianism, the Abyssinian War, &c., a series of illustrated peace tracts have been issued for the use of young persons and others. The aid of the general newspaper press has been largely called into requisition, for the insertion of short articles and paragraphs in promotion of the principles of the society. The committee proposed to hold a European Peace Congress at Paris during the late exhibition in that city; the Secretary, the Rev. Henry Richard, and a deputation from the committee, waited on the Emperor and his chief minister, to solicit the needful official permission. This, however, was courteously declined on political grounds. In like manner, another proposal for a general congress at Brussels has had to be set aside for the present. The peace movement is rapidly progressing in France, where two new societies for its promotion have lately been established. Several similar associations are being inaugurated in the United States. The report alludes in the most favourable terms to the wise and pacific foreign policy of Lord Stanley, more particularly with reference to his management of the Alabama difficulty. It also alludes to the death, during the past year, of several prominent friends of the society, including Sir David Brewster (President of the London Peace Congress of 1851), Viscount de Cormenin of Paris, Edward Smith of Sheffield, and John Moreland of Croydon. One single fact, mentioned by the secretary, is in itself a sufficient proof of the necessity for the operations of such a society—the so-called "peace estimates" of the expenses of the British Army and Navy have been nearly doubled in the short period elapsing between 1851 and 1868.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of MELMESBURY stated, in answer to the Earl of Ellenborough, that the Government had expected to receive before this detailed despatches from Sir R. Napier; but they thought sufficient information was already in their possession to justify them in proposing, on Friday next, that the thanks of the two Houses should be given to the gallant General and the forces under his command.

Lord HOUGHTON presented a petition from Newfoundland complaining of the restrictions affecting grants of land on the so-called "French shore" of that colony, which was believed to be very rich in minerals. The petitioners disputed the claims of the French Government, and prayed for a full inquiry into the matter.

The Earl of CARNARVON having explained the nature of the fishery rights obtained by France under the Treaty of Utrecht,

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM remarked that, on full consideration of all the circumstances surrounding the question, Ministers felt that it would be undesirable to permit grants of land in that part of the territory in reference to which disputes had arisen. Papers connected with the subject would be laid upon the table in the course of the Session.

The Regulation of Railways Bill, the United Parishes (Scotland) Bill, the Duchy of Cornwall Act Amendment Bill, and the Documentary Evidence Bill were read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in moving the second reading of the Established Church (Ireland) Bill, began by asserting that the Liberal party and the Government were at one in reference to the propriety of placing all religious bodies in Ireland upon an equality, and that any attempt to found a variety of endowed Churches there was diametrically and fundamentally opposed to the convictions of the great mass of the population of Great Britain, whilst on the part of the Irish Roman Catholics any such plan was generally and emphatically repudiated. To attain this great aim of religious equality, then, the House had voted that the Church in Ireland should cease to exist as an Establishment, but that all personal interests and proprietary rights should be carefully respected; and the opinion had been enunciated, and met with considerable acceptance, that, in addition to strictly defined interests and rights, the House would be disposed, in contemplating so serious a change, to mitigate its operation and soften the period of transition wherever it could do so consistently with its main and fundamental object. It had also been voted by the House that the Maynooth Act should be repealed and the Regium Donum be discontinued. And it was the deep conviction of all on the Opposition side of the House that, in proposing to disendow the Established Church in Ireland, they emphatically renounced the idea either of endowing in its stead any other religious communion or of maintaining a salaried clergy, whether paid out of funds voted by Parliament or out of the property now devoted to ecclesiastical purposes in Ireland, but that the proceeds should be applied exclusively to Irish objects. With regard to the Suspensory Bill, of which he now moved the second reading, he confessed that it was to him a matter of disappointment that he had failed to obtain from the Government any recognition of the justice and propriety of the bill as a natural sequence to the resolutions adopted by the House. He had been asked why he persisted with the measure when he must know that it would not receive the sanction of the House of Lords. To that he answered, that it was not compatible with the duty or dignity of the House of Commons to be governed, in respect of questions affecting the highest public interests, by doubts and misgivings as to the judgment which might be passed on it by the other branch of the Legislature. The Commons were the representatives of the people, and had distinct and definite duties of their own to perform, and the safest course for them to take was temperately and deliberately to discharge those duties, and to rely upon the wisdom of others who had also duties to perform to direct them in the right path. Moreover, he was unwilling to entertain the supposition that, all things considered, the event so anticipated was likely to occur. He for one would certainly not charge that upon the House of Lords. But, even if it turned out that the bill on reaching the Lords was doomed to rejection, still it could not act upon this House in the least, "for the sooner, as experience had shown, they began to knock at the door the sooner they would get in."

Mr. Secretary HARDY moved that the bill be read a second time that day six month. Meeting with positive denial the assertion of Mr. Gladstone that on the question of religious equality could not be adopted in Ireland without being made the groundwork of an attack upon the English Establishment. For that reason among others he was not prepared to recognise the principle of equality. He considered that religious establishments in connection with the state were for the interest of the State and of religion; but if they were of no use, why not cast them away in this country as well as in Ireland? The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to state his objections to the measure before the House. In the first place, the Irish Church Commission was still sitting and inquiring, and when it had reported its recommendations would be treated with respect by the Government; and to tell him that the operation of the ordinary law in Ireland must be suspended in order to effect purposes of which he had no information was a proposition so absurd and unreasonable that, if it were not put forward by such great authorities as Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone, he should not have thought it worth while to notice it. Again, the preamble of the bill set forth that the Queen, for the purposes of legislation this Session, had signified that she had placed at the disposal of Parliament her interest in the temporalities of the Irish Church. This was not the case, for all she had done was to waive the interposition of any obstacle to the consideration of the measure by Parliament, and not to give her consent to abdicate any right she might possess in the future. He did not deny the power of Parliament to deal with the question; but by passing this bill they would, in fact and in law, be repealing the Union, unless a saving clause were inserted. It was inexpedient also to pass the measure, because of the contemptuous terms in which Mr. Gladstone had spoken of the other House of Parliament. The bill was an attempt to paralyse the action of the Church in Ireland before any final decision could be arrived at respecting it; and it was objectionable, inasmuch as for the first time it provided that the money to be derived from the suspended dignities and benefices was to be paid into a separate chest of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and disposed of in such manner as Parliament might direct, whilst it was altogether silent in reference to what objects the funds were to be diverted, and whether they were to go to other religious or to purely secular purposes. Further, it was hazardous legislation; for where the blow would fall nobody could tell. Mr. Lowe had said of the Irish Church, "Cut it down; why cumber it the ground?" but he (Mr. Hardy) replied, "Let it alone this year also." The course the House was invited to pursue was unjust, unnecessary, and unprecedented. It was an attack not upon the Irish Establishment alone, but on the United Church of England and Ireland, and this had been openly avowed by Lord Russell and the Liberation Society. It was not in the interest of truth, it was not in the interest of religion, and if ever this measure came into operation, it would practically be an announcement that, in the opinion of Parliament, the Imperial Government should in all respects be secular. In concluding the right hon. gentleman proclaimed that it was the desire of Ministers to refer the question to the new constituencies, and that they were not afraid of the answer which would be returned.

A long debate ensued, at the close of which the House divided, when there appeared:—

For the second reading of the bill	312
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Against it	258
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Majority	54
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Mr. GLADSTONE announced that he should propose to go into Committee on the bill on June 5.

MONDAY, MAY 25.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House, during a sitting of twenty minutes, read the Consolidated Fund (£17,000,000) Bill the second time, and read the third time and passed the Endowed Schools Bill.

Lord PORTMAN and the Earl of MELMESBURY having appealed in vain to Lord Chelmsford to send the Artisans' Dwellings Bill before a Select Committee, the first-mentioned peer gave notice that, on the motion for going into Committee, he should oppose any further progress with the measure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ASHTON RIOTS.

Mr. MAGUIRE, who had given notice of a question on the subject, got up a debate on the late riots at Ashton. He complained of the conduct of the magistrates, and especially he complained that a man like Murphy should be allowed to go about the country creating riot and disorder.

Mr. G. HARDY defended the magistrates; said he knew of no law by which Murphy could be prevented from lecturing in rooms, unless it was sworn that such lectures were likely to cause a breach of the peace; and urged that no steps should be taken until the trial of the Ashton rioters had taken place.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON also defended the magistrates. Moreover, he brought out the fact that it was not Murphy who had been the immediate cause of the row, but the conduct of Orangemen who had met

in the possession of the prosecution at the time of the trial, was not produced at the trial. Mr. Bright urged that, as the prisoner could be put upon his trial on a second charge of murder, that should be done, and a full examination of all the evidence be made in open court.

Mr. G. HARDY expressed his deep regret that he felt obliged to allow the law to take its course. He described the inquiries which had been made, and said the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Baron Bramwell, before whom the evidence had been laid, saw no reason to disturb the verdict of the jury. Under these circumstances he could not comply with Mr. Bright's request.

EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

Colonel JERVIS having asked whether the Government meant to leave the defence of ex-Governor Eyre to be provided for by public subscriptions, or to render him any pecuniary assistance for the purpose,

Mr. DISRAELI observed that the matter was considered by the Government a year ago, and that they saw no reason to doubt the judiciousness of the decision they then came to, and which they had communicated officially to Governor Eyre. In the case of General Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, it was felt that, as they were acting under a superior officer, the Government were bound to defend them; but the case of Mr. Eyre was of a different character. They thought that it was no part of their duty to undertake his defence, but that they should watch the proceedings at the trial, make themselves acquainted with all the evidence; and then, if they deemed it right to make a proposition to Parliament to support Governor Eyre in his defence, they would not shrink from performing that duty.

THE SCOTCH REFORM BILL.

The House subsequently proceeded with the consideration of the clauses of the Scotch Reform Bill in Committee. The amendment to the third clause, proposed by Mr. Bouverie on Monday last, providing for the creation of a £10 lodger franchise, was withdrawn, upon the Lord Advocate under-taking to introduce a separate clause relating to the subject.

The LORD ADVOCATE then proposed to amend the clause by disqualifying persons who should during the period of twelve calendar months have been exempted from payment of poor rates on the ground of inability to pay; or who should have failed to pay, on or before Aug. 1 in the present or July 20 in any subsequent year, all poor rates that had become payable by him, in respect of his dwelling-house or as an inhabitant of a burgh up to the preceding May 15; or who should have been in the receipt of parochial relief within the twelve calendar months next preceding the last day of July. After some discussion the amendment was agreed to, and the clause ordered to stand part of the bill.

One clause 5, relating to the county franchise, "£14 gross annual value" was substituted for "£12 rateable value," and a proviso added, identical with that introduced in the third clause, disentitling persons to vote who had been exempted from the payment of, or who had omitted to pay, poor rates.

On clause 8, the redistribution clause, Mr. Lowther protested against diminishing either the English or Irish representation, and, objecting to the clause that it counted the chickens before they were hatched, suggested that it should be postponed.

Mr. Baxter, who had an amendment appropriating ten of the seats for smaller English boroughs which, by its resolution of Monday last, the House instructed the Committee to disfranchise, expressed a hope that Ministers would not accede to the suggestion, but assist in carrying out the deliberate decision of the House.

The discussion was continued by Sir L. Palk, Mr. B. Hope, Mr. Hayter, Mr. Smollett, Colonel French, Mr. C. Bruce, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Sandford.

Mr. DISRAELI declined to assent to the suggestion of postponement, but, whilst adhering to his original proposition to increase the representation of Scotland by seven members, accepted the principle of the instruction given to the Committee so far as to take that number of seats from England. These seven seats he would apportion to an increase of the representation of Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, and Aberdeenshire; he would add one each to Glasgow and Dundee, and give two members to the Universities. Mr. BOUVERIE admitted that this scheme was much preferable to the one contained in the bill, but he still hoped the House would adopt the proposal of Mr. Baxter, to add ten members to the representation of Scotland.

The discussion on the clause was protracted to a late hour, and resulted in the adoption of the Government plan, one or two points of detail being reserved for further considerations.

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Notice was given that the vote of thanks to Sir Robert Napier and the Abyssinian expedition would be postponed till after Whitsuntide, in consequence of the non-arrival of certain despatches. A like notice was also given in the House of Commons.

The Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Bill underwent a long discussion, the second reading having been moved by Lord Chelmsford in an able speech. In the course of the discussion the bill was declared to be crude and unworkable; and, finally, it was read the second time and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH REFORM BILL.

The Earl of MAYO stated, in answer to Sir C. O'Loughlin, that he intended to proceed with the Irish Reform Bill as the first order on Thursday fortnight.

THE REGISTRATIONS AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. DISRAELI, in reply to Mr. Sandford, said he finds that there are more difficulties in the way of pushing forward the general election than he at first expected. Subsequently, Mr. Gladstone tried to get further information on the subject, and suggested that a Select Committee might be appointed to devise the necessary means. Mr. Disraeli listened, and said nothing.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved a resolution to the effect that all sums required to defray the expenses of the diplomatic service ought to be annually voted by Parliament, and that estimates of all such sums ought to be submitted in a form that would admit of their effectual supervision and control by the House of Commons.

Lord STANLEY declined to accede to the motion, on the ground that the present system was, on the whole, the most economical; for, as a rule, extravagance was the most apparent in the items over which the House had the largest amount of control. Moreover, the expenditure for the Foreign Office and the diplomatic service had of late years been reduced to a greater extent than any other branch of the public service.

After a short debate a division took place, and the motion was carried by 76 to 72 votes.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.

Mr. GREENE moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into colliery accidents and the best means of preventing them. He quoted interesting statistics to show the frequency of these accidents and the fearful destruction of life which they caused.

The discussion on the motion was proceeding when the House was counted out.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LAND TENURE (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE brought up the report of the Select Committee on this bill; and said that, in consequence of the state of business in the House of Commons, the measure could not be proceeded with this Session.

POOR LAW RELIEF BILL.

Several clauses of this bill having been postponed, the remainder were discussed and the bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PROPOSED CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

In reply to Mr. Murphy, The Earl of MAYO said it was not intended to take any further steps in the matter, which the Government considered at an end.

THE SCOTCH REFORM BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill.

Mr. GRAHAM moved, in clause 9 and line 26, to leave out all after "shall" and insert, "be divided into three districts, each of which shall return one member of Parliament." The hon. gentleman proceeded to state the claims that Glasgow had to a representation of three members. It contained no less than one-seventh of the inhabitants of Scotland, and besides that it had a University, and Glasgow was the centre of the trade of Scotland.

Mr. DISRAELI said that if the Committee agreed to this amendment they would be running counter to what they agreed to last year.

Mr. SMOLLETT said he should support the amendment of Mr. Graham. He strongly objected to the principle of the representation of minorities.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the friends of the minority clause ought to confer with the opponents of the clause, and come to some decision on the question. He was sure it was the wish of the House to make rapid progress with the bill, and he would support the amendment on the ground that they had enough three-cornered constituencies to try the experiment.

Mr. BRIGHT said the circumstances under which the representation of minorities became law last year were very peculiar. He traced the different divisions which took place on the Lords' amendment.

After considerable discussion, the House divided on Mr. Graham's amendment, when there were—For the amendment, 185; against, 244: majority against, 59.

Ultimately clause 9 was ordered to stand part of the bill.

A CLERK in a bank at Lancaster, who was fond of performing curious feats upon the trapeze, hung himself, on Tuesday last, while attempting to swing from a rope twisted into a noose and placed under his chin.

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AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

AN address delivered in London the other day by Prince Czartoryski is being made by the foreign, and especially by the French, papers the subject of all sorts of comments and contradictions. This is the more remarkable, inasmuch as many of us never knew of the address except through the telegrams published in the London papers, as coming from France; in which it was first declared and afterwards denied that, before being publicly uttered in presence of a certain number of Peers and members of the House of Commons in London, it had been privately read and approved in Paris by no less a person than the Emperor of the French. The name of Czartoryski is enough to indicate that the oration in question must have been connected, more or less closely, with the subject of Poland and the aspirations of the Poles. But the Polish question is quoted at so low a figure in the political and journalistic markets of the day, that some of our contemporaries have wisely preferred to call the address on the affairs of Poland a discourse on the Eastern question; and it is indeed true that that vast enigma is intimately mixed up with the subject which more directly interests the Prince. The gist of the address said to have been read and approved by that great political amateur and experimentalist, the Emperor of the French, is that Poland, destroyed by the union of three Powers, can only be resuscitated through the falling out of those Powers, and the espousal by one of them of her interests. This, it is maintained, is what has now actually taken place. Russia and Austria are as much at war with one another as any two States can be between whom war has not actually been declared; and, as Poland lies between these two empires, it is natural that the one which has the least to fear and the most to gain by the revival of Poland should encourage at this juncture the views of patriotic Poles.

The Eastern question, about which we have all heard so much and are destined to hear so much more, is not of that respectable antiquity possessed by many other things Oriental. For several centuries after the establishment, or rather the encampment, of the Turks in Europe, the only question was how to stop and prevent their inroads, which threatened the very heart of European civilisation. The Turks were regarded as a pest and with terror; and, though it suited the politics of many European States—notably that of France—to cultivate a friendly understanding, if not to form an actual alliance, with the Mohammedan barbarians, they were generally looked upon with the aversion and hatred entertained in the Middle Ages by Christians for Pagans—now, for good or for evil, fast dying out. Fifty years ago, or rather less, when that inexplicable battle of Navarino was fought, all Europe seemed banded together against Turkey, though the nails of the turbaned and malignant Turk had long been cut. However, the destruction of the Turkish navy at the battle of Navarino reduced a State already weak to absolute powerlessness by sea. The Turkish population not having been destroyed, it was still possible to form Turkish armies; but Turkey had received a shock from which it seems probable enough that she will never recover; and, what is very remarkable, the same Powers, including England, took part in administering it who now think nothing so important as to protect Turkey from all chance of receiving further shocks of a similar nature. About twenty-five years ago, during the complications of 1842, it was discovered by M. Guizot and Lord Palmerston that the interests of England and France in the East were not absolutely identical—so much so that the attempt of Mehemet Ali to free himself from Turkish supremacy and make Egypt an independent State were supported by France, while England counteracted them by effective naval and military means. This was the beginning of what is now called the "Eastern question;" and it became more complicated than ever when it was found that not only might the fate of the East become a bone of contention between England and France, but that England might quarrel therewith on the part of Russia, or France with Russia, or England, France, and Russia all together, in a sort of triangular duel. The events accompanying the Crimean War showed that Austria was also a party to the "Eastern question;" for while Prussia, to the disgust of all concerned, remained absolutely inactive, Austria maintained an armed neutrality, and entered the Turkish semi-independent provinces next to her frontier, so that, as long as the war lasted, neither Russia nor Turkey might hold them.

England, and France, and Turkey, on the one hand, and Russia on the other, made peace; but Russia and Austria, who had not been at war, have never been at peace since; and the story of the silent conflict which has now been going on for some years, between the two Powers will one day form an interesting chapter in the history of Europe. Russian political ethnologists had, for some time, been

preaching through the periodical press, and through official and semi-official pamphlets, that the true interests of the Slavonian subjects of Austria lay not with Austria at all, but with Russia, when the Polish insurrection broke out; upon which Austria suddenly turned the tables upon Russia, and without troubling herself to argue that the interests of the Polish subjects of Russia connected them with Austria, gave important assistance to the Polish insurgents, who may almost be said to have made Galicia their base of operations, and joined France and England in addressing representations on behalf of the Poles to the Russian Government. Many persons were disposed at the time to look upon the conduct of Austria, interceding on behalf of a nation which she had helped to subjugate and partition, as grossly hypocritical. It was nothing of the kind. Austria had learned—rather late, it must be admitted—that Russia was a most dangerous neighbour, and that between Russia and her own territory the barrier of Poland ought to have been preserved. To the manifestation of that discovery Russia replied, as soon as she had had time to adopt the necessary means for doing so, by taking a step the importance of which has scarcely been appreciated in Western Europe. She went to work ethnologically; and, under the pretext of science, called at Moscow a Panslavonian congress—an assembly, that is to say, of Slavonians from all parts. But it was to the Slavonians—the Czechs, Croats, Poles, if they could only be got to come—of the Austrian empire that the invitation was particularly addressed; and every Austrian Slavonian who chose to make the journey to the old Russian capital had his travelling expenses paid, and was feted at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and even at the stations along the railway line by which the two capitals are connected. It was, above all, at Moscow that he was treated with true Slavonian hospitality. He was invited, day after day, to magnificent banquets; and at dessert was regaled with orations in honour of all Slavonians who had the wisdom to perceive that Slavonian Russia, not German Austria, was their true protector. Pictures and wooden figures representing the Slavonians of Europe grouped together in one happy family were exhibited; and—always in the name of science—the Slavonian subjects of Austria were simply incited to rebel against their legitimate and highly-civilised Government and throw themselves into the arms of semi-barbarous Russia.

In the mean while the Poles, alone among the Slavonians of Europe, had turned an utterly deaf ear to the voice of the tempter. Russian theories have no charms for them. They know the Russians practically; and nothing can make them believe that it is an honour and glory for a civilised nation to fall under the power of the great Slavonian protector. The Austrian Government, struck by the attitude of the Poles—so different from that of the other credulous, inexperienced Slavonians—determined to make great concessions to the Polish inhabitants of Galicia, who now enjoy as complete a system of self-government as could possibly be accorded to them. If Russia vaguely preaches that the future of the great Slavonian family is with her, and not with Austria, Austria is showing very plainly and practically that she, of the three Powers which destroyed Poland, is the only one disposed to take steps for bringing her to life again. This is the latest view of the Polish question, which is closely connected with the Eastern question; and it is one with which English students of foreign politics would do well to familiarise themselves.

THE HOP PLANTATIONS.—Rochester, May 27.—The bine throughout the entire hop-growing district of Kent is looking exceedingly promising, while in no former season has it appeared more forward than at the present time, the hop plants in many of the gardens being already at the top of the poles. In some of the hop-grounds flies have made their appearance, but not in sufficient numbers to cause apprehension, while the fly goldings appear to be plentiful, and are busy at work to counteract their influence. A considerable breadth of new land has this season been broken up for hop culture, the young plants in which are looking strong and encouraging. In the Sussex plantations the bine is strong and healthy, although there are rather numerous; on the whole, however, the plants are looking exceedingly favourable for the prospects of the planters.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—The annual meeting of this charity was held the other day at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street—John Beacon, Esq., in the chair. The report, which was read by the secretary, Mr. H. W. Green, stated that there would be—with the thirty children about to be elected—599 orphans in the institution. Most of those who had quitted had been provided with respectable situations. The Rev. M. Mitchell, H.M. Inspector, had made a highly favourable report on the schools. The expenditure had been reduced in several important items, but would be augmented in the future by the imposition of rates and taxes from which the asylum had been hitherto exempt. The income had been fully equal to the demands made upon it. The report having been adopted, the committee and officers were chosen, and the poll was opened for the election of thirty candidates.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.—A very considerable sign of the times is just now observable, and what it portends to England is worthy of the predictions of the prophets. Not only have our victorious Oxford men received a challenge from the other side of the Atlantic, but real "aboriginal black Australians" have come up from the antipodes to try their skill with us in our national game of cricket. The aborigines are, unfortunately, reduced by illness to ten, so that the place of one of the adventurous eleven is taken by Lawrence, an "original." The Oval was on Monday crowded beyond its wont; for the Oval is to Lord's what Newmarket is to Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood, and the like. You do not hear many military bands at the Oval, but you see good cricket. And really the "aboriginals" on Monday played very well; they appeared to be overmatched, but they had a very strong eleven opposed to them. Moreover, they had the disadvantage of fielding first, so that many of them were probably tired when they began to bat. Their great point is their throwing in, in which they show great power; and Red Cap and King Cole made one very fair and one excellent catch. Their running did not seem to satisfy the spectators, who, having no doubt founded their expectations upon what they had heard about the Kangaroo, were astonished to see the usual style of running prevalent amongst bipeds adopted and regulated with a more than usually careful regard for being run out. At six o'clock all the Surrey club eleven were out for 222 runs, and then the Australians went to the wickets. Mr. I. D. Walkers "slows" and Mr. Frere's fast-balls evidently puzzled them a great deal. Jim Crow, whose name was easily accounted for by his action, which had a little of the "wheel about and turn about" in it, made six, but was soon bowled out; and at seven o'clock, when the stumps were according to rule drawn, the "men and brethren" had only made thirty-four runs for four wickets down. Dick-a-Dick's expression when he was bowled out first ball was visible even at a distance; and Tiger seemed to have experienced a new sensation when he was out for only three. Mullagh, who went in third and was not out at the end of the evening, showed excellent play, and must have made quite twenty out of the thirty-four. It is very likely that when the Australians—Peter, Twopenny, Mullagh, Red Cap, King Cole, Tiger, Dick-a-Dick, Bullocky, Jim Crow, C. Dumas, and Cuzens (when he is recovered)—have got a little less fidgety, and more accustomed to our ways, they will be tough customers in many a bout at cricket.

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concerned to the flames, and remains only a scorched rock. Our compatriot's rank is deserved, first, to the mercy of God, whose hand, I feel assured, has been over us in a just cause; secondly, to the high spirit with which you have behaved in this cause; thirdly, to the fortitude with which you have endeavoured to keep pace with your European comrades; and, fourthly, to the fact that your army entered into a war with more honourable feelings than others; this has earned you the respect of your enemies.

One passage in the gallant commander's address will be read with great interest. Some of the complaints of the soldiers are well founded, and some are not. One complaint, however, is well deserved. Address the troops were formed into a hollow

and the Christians who have stormed the almost fortress of Magdala, defended by Theodore with the desperation of his chiefs and followers. After you forced the entrance he never showed mercy, distrusted the offer of mercy held out, and died by his own hand. You have released not only theives, but those of other friendly nations. You have unloosed of more than ninety of the principal chiefs of Abyssinia, and so many victims have been slaughtered, has been

measure serve to rehabilitate us in the eyes of Europe. One and all of the foreign commissioners unhesitatingly and flatteringly expressed the opinion that no other nation in the world could have achieved the same signal success under such disadvantages in so short a time.

THE RETURN TO ANIMALS

THE RETURN TO ANTALO.

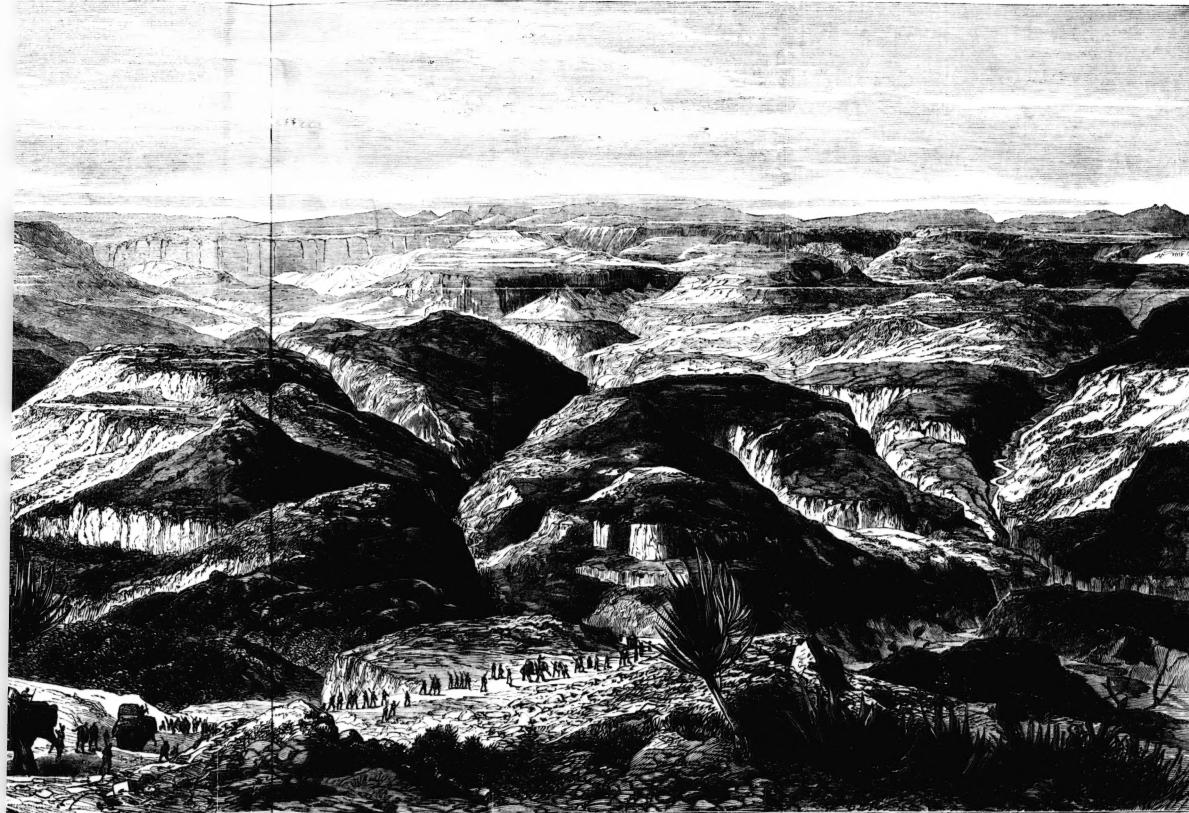
The correspondent of the *Post*, writing from Antalo, thus describes the scenes he witnessed on the way between Magdala and the place:—

"Lacking more exciting news, I may as well give you a brief sketch of my return journey thus far. I mentioned in my last letter how vain and dictatorial the Gallic tribes had been, and how we were compelled to dispense with their services. The result of this was that this was not easily or rapidly effected. When Waganian Gobesca, the responsible of Magdala, the Commander-in-Chief, anxious to make the best of a bad bargain, presented it to the Queen of the Gallic, the King of the Gauls.

however, appear to have much power of restraint over her lawless subjects, for they continued to indulge their 'killing' propensities indiscriminately. *Lex talionis* is almost a law of nature; perhaps it is best to leave the ancient saying:

at no festival among the ancients was keener enjoyment evinced than during the saturnalia. What can exceed the glee of the hon. member when he rises to demolish his political opponent under whose sarcasms has been writhing for the half hour? What public schoolman dare deny the exultation that throbbed in his breast on the glorious day he was emancipated from the thralldom of 'lower boyhood', and in his turn acquired, the power of flogging his junior victims? Retaliation! There is no use in shirking the fact: retaliation is the dearest privilege

of mankind. Well, just like the Roman slaves, the poor, wretched, the beaten, the Harrow boy, the wandering Galilei have been tasting the sweets of "tit for tat." For years they have been suffering from King Theodore's rapine and violence; and now, unable or unwilling to distinguish between the instruments and the guiding hand, they essay to wreak their vengeance on the 30,000 helpless, unarmed Abyssinians returning to their home, now that they have been released by the fall of their persecutor.



SELASSIE. MAGDALA. FALAH.
THE VALLEY OF THE ALLET RIVER, THE ROUTE OF THE ARMY TOWARDS MAGDALA.

IGDALA AND THE BASHILO RIVER, FROM THE CREST OF THE TALANTA PLATEAU

to feed pigs upon, only there are none in Abyssinia who keep them, and the usual number of disgusting swine suspended in festoons about the apartment. One thing, a lightness or darkness, no one can fail to perceive—I might see, so palpable is it—and that is the sickening smell of every dwelling, and that is the sickness itself. It is as though every house were invariably and obtrusively as from all of our own 'great unwashed'. It is excessively peculiar, and easy to describe; but if compelled to distil an 'extract' of it, the ingredients I should probably find to be—smoke, uncleaned skins, muck, sour beer, tea, and dead mule.

THE NEW TURKISH STATE COUNCIL.

Mails have been received about the opening of the new Turkish State, the tenure of the Imperial Hatt regulating its sphere of the list of the members who have been up to this moment appointed part of it. It was evidently intended to give as much as possible to the inauguration of the new institution, for the departed went in state to the Porte. Time-honoured rules were observed as to the Commander of the Faithful take

present, as it were, invariably being supposed to be the *haut présent*, which looks from his apartment in the Sublime Porte into the hall where the Grand Vizier and the Hatt to be assembled members of such others as could get access to the place. All this corresponds to the *ceremony* which surrounds the person of the Monarch with a sort of mystery to the public eye. In this case, however, the ceremony was over, and the members of the new corps were admitted to the august presence, the Sultan addressed them as a *general assembly* of the *imperial* *general welfare* of the State. It was, in his way, a sort of Imperial *open session* of the *general* *terms*, and neither greater nor worse than the first thing of the day, which was the *ceremony* of *breakfast*. But the *ceremony* of *breakfast* was, however, the *Sublime Porte*, summoning his Ministers, and a *blowing* *roundly*, but the *Sublime Porte*, was not in a *set speech*, and was done with rather

ceremony than the opening of the Council of State. The idea of constituting a sort of consultative assembly to which members were to be called up from all parts of the empire is not new in Turkey. When the first reforms were carried out under the late Sultan some such sort was already clearly before the eyes of most Turkish statesmen as a sort of "crowning of the work." Only, as with all this sort of "crowning," the time never came for it.

garrison of the interests of the subject, to control the administrative machinery, and to work out gradually those reforms the necessity of which has been felt in some branches of the administration. It will decide in the last instance in all affairs of administration. It will have to examine and sanction every project, law and ordinance, and to have the power to veto any of them. It will have the power of dissolution between the judicial and executive powers; to dispense of legislative acts; to issue laws and ordinances if called upon to do so, to judge public functionaries in conformity with the laws, to give an opinion on all questions, to nominate and to appoint, and to promote the reforms which the president and one member are to propose a committee once a year to examine the administration, and to make a report to the president; to make a general audit of the financial accounts, and to audit, for affairs of international administration and war; and to make a general audit of the financial and management of foundations for missions; an audit of the financial accounts of the provinces, and to make a general audit of the financial accounts of the provinces.

schools; 3rd, for affairs of legislation; 4th, for affairs of agriculture, industry, and commerce; and, 5th, for public instruction.

named by commission by the Sultan. Each section is to have five secretaries and as many assessors, who will be responsible for the regular dispatch of business, but who have no voice in the council. The decisions of the council are by majority of votes. Should the majority desire it, there is a power of suspending the decisions of the council.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE DUC DE BRABANT, the only son of the King of the Belgians, has been suffering from a severe attack of inflammation, but the worst symptoms are disappearing. Sir William Jenner has been in attendance.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY has ordered to be manufactured in Paris a silver table, the price of which will not be less than three millions of francs.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, on April 6, was able to resume the command of the Galatea, and left Sydney on that day for England. The plea of insanity set up for O'Farrell had failed, and the assassin has been executed.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON has given the use of the Waterloo Gallery, at Apsley House, to the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, for a reading on the anniversary of Waterloo, by the Rev. J. C. M. Bellieu, S.C.L., on behalf of two working men's clubs.

MR. GLADSTONE has consented to allow himself to be proposed for the office of Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh. Lord Justice-General Inglis has also been proposed as a candidate.

MR. ROBERTSON GLADSTONE (brother of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer) and Mr. W. Rathbone are named as the Liberal candidates for Liverpool at the next general election.

PIUS IX. entered on his seventy-seventh year on Monday. He is fond of mentioning that his father, Count Jerome, died at eighty-four; his mother, the Countess Catherine, at eighty-two; his paternal ancestor, Count Herenius, at ninety-six; his brother Gabriel at eighty-seven; his second brother at eighty-three.

THE SULTAN has presented to the Emperor of the French a piece of ordnance of antique workmanship. It was the gift of Francis I., in 1513, to the Venetian Governor of Cyprus.

MR. ALFRED WIGAN has retired from the management of the Queen's Theatre, but Mr. and Mrs. Wigan will as heretofore direct and superintend the production of the pieces in which they perform.

ONE OF THE CLERICAL AGENTS advertises the fact that his private list for May contains the unprecedented number of 100 Church livings for sale, at prices from £250 to £25,000.

LORD STANLEY has appointed the following Commission to consider the Naturalisation Laws:—Chairman, Lord Clarendon; members, Queen's Advocate, Attorney-General, Sir R. Phillimore, Baron Bramwell, Sir R. Palmer, M.P.; Mr. Cardwell, M.P.; Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.; Mr. Vernon Harcourt, and Mr. Montague Bernard.

GOVERNMENT has made a grant of £120,000 towards the expense of erecting the Glasgow University buildings, the total cost of which will be £400,000. The deficit is now only about £40,000.

A RIVER GIG WAS UPSET IN THE MERSEY, off New Brighton, last Saturday afternoon, and the crew, consisting of Mr. H. Foxall, Wm. Murphy, and John Nelson, precipitated into the water. The two former were drowned, but Nelson clung to the bottom of the boat and was rescued.

THE POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND is now over 100,000. It was only 30,000 on April 7, 1861. The population of the province of Otago, New Zealand, is 48,480.

THE STEAMER GARONNE, bound for Liverpool from Bordeaux, struck on a reef of rocks near Lamornay, off the Land's End, on Friday night week, and was in a few minutes destroyed. Her captain, mate, and two stewards, and fifteen passengers out of seventeen, were drowned.

THE SLAVE MARKET AT CAIRO continues in activity, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the British Consul in that city, backed by Lord Stanley. The Government, according to Lord Malmesbury, have done all that is at present possible to put a stop to the traffic.

A YOUNG WOMAN IN NEW ZEALAND has given herself up to the police and confessed to having murdered her lover, William James Thomas, a trawelling engineer, at Port Leven, parish of Breage, in Cornwall, in March, 1867.

SOME HOLDERS OF PREFERENCE STOCK in the Brighton Railway are, it is said, about to file a bill in Chancery against the company, on a charge of misappropriation of moneys due to them. The prime movers in the matter are understood to be the directors of the Union Bank of London. The case will be heard before Vice-Chancellor Giffard.

THE SUPREME KING OF SIAM has published an official list of the names of his children, the dates of their birth and of the deaths of those deceased. The whole number is eighty-one, of whom the eldest was born in 1823, the youngest in 1868. Sixty-six are now living. The late second King had sixty-three children, of whom thirty are now living.

A NEW DRILL REGULATION for the Russian army is about to be published at St. Petersburg. It does away with all unpractical evolutions, confining military tactics to the simplest movements, such as can be executed in active warfare.

ON THE COULOMMIERS BRANCH OF THE EASTERN RAILWAY OF FRANCE, the other day, a man entered a third-class carriage with three kilogrammes of blasting powder. He then lighted his pipe, and a spark falling on the powder ignited it, and the explosion which ensued so severely injured the man that he died.

A WHISKY SPRING is the last "find" reported from America. The liquid flows from between two rocks, and looks like highly-coloured brandy, but it tastes and smells like pure whisky, and has the same intoxicating effect. The man on whose farm it has been discovered expects to realise a fortune by the well.

A NEW PIECE by Alexandre Dumas père has just been read by the author to the company of the Salle Ventadour, and received by them with the greatest enthusiasm.

THE Pitor, a French journal printed in red characters, publishes the following advertisement:—"Wanted, a manager who can read and write for a literary journal. Double pay whilst in prison."

THE ANNUAL CONGRESS OF GERMAN JURISCONSULTS is this year to be held, towards the close of August, at Hamburg.

MR. W. J. LINTON, the well-known English artist, has received and accepted the appointment of general superintendent of the Cooper Institute School of Design, New York, the most important institution of the kind in the United States.

THE PEARL-FISHERY GROUNDS recently discovered at Western Australia extend along the coast for 1000 miles. Upwards of 60 tons of pearl oysters were fished up in December last and sold for £100 per ton.

THE Charivari has a singularly apropos caricature. The god Mars, his enormous sword hung up on a peg above his head, is stretched out fast asleep upon a pile of very full money-bags. The reflection is, "He sleeps, and that is well; but his mattresses must be very costly."

COUNT IRENEUS DE ZALUSKI, a Saxon sculptor, has just died at Dresden of wounds received in a duel. Among the principal works of the deceased are busts of the Emperor and Empress of Austria presented in 1867 to Napoleon III. The Count engaged in 1866 as a volunteer in a regiment of cavalry, and was shortly afterwards made officer for his bravery at Sadowa.

THE BARONESS DE STAMPE, who was the devoted friend and patroness of Thorwaldsen, the great Danish sculptor, and at whose chateau the artist passed the latter years of his life, surrounded by her with every mark of affection, has just died at Nyko, in Denmark, in the Chateau of Stampeborg, in which she had a studio fitted up for him, and where he executed his last works.

THE STRAND MUSIC-HALL, which was probably one of the most unlucky and short-lived of all our London places of amusement, after being closed for many months, offered for sale under the Wind-up Acts more than once, and looked at but not purchased by persons in search of a synagogue, has been bought by a gentleman of enterprise and capital for a new London theatre.

A YOUNG LADY WITH BLUE GAITERS, blue dress, blue sacque, blue lace collar, blue hat, blue feather, blue parasol, blue fan, blue kid gloves, blue stockings, blue eyes, and turquoise bracelet, necklace, and earrings, attracted attention lately on one of the New York ferry-boats.

MR. FELL'S RAILWAY OVER THE ALPS is now in working order. Experimental trains, in which the engineer and about fifty other gentlemen—English, French, and Italian, including the Duke of Sutherland—were passengers, travelled over the line, with great regularity and success, on Friday and Saturday, last week. The opening for public traffic is fixed for June 8.

BARRETT WAS EXECUTED on Tuesday morning, at the Old Bailey. He barreled the scaffold with great firmness, and died, with scarcely a struggle, almost immediately after the bolt was drawn. Whether or not he made any statement for the public ear is known to the prison officials alone, as the unusual course was adopted of excluding the representatives of the press from the pinioning-room. The Catholic priest who attended him in his last moments expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the frame of mind in which Barrett died.

THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE is stated to have taken place between a visiting magistrate at one of the City gaols and a juvenile offender serving out his three months:—"How old are you?" "Please, Sir, I'm thirteen." "How often have you been in gaol?" "Please, Sir, eight times." "Have you ever been in Reading Gaol?" "Please, Sir, once." "How often have you been here?" "Please, Sir, six times." "Why do you come here so often?" "Please, Sir, becos at Westminster the turnkeys knocks yer about with their keys." "How do you contrive to get sent here?" "Please, Sir, I allus prigs in Holborn now."

JUDGMENT was, on Wednesday, given for the Duke of Buccleuch in his case against the Board of Works. The Duke will therefore be entitled to the £8325 awarded him by Mr. Pollock as compensation for the injury done to the ducal mansion by the building of the Thames Embankment, as well as to £208 for interest and the costs of the preceding trial. One of the heaviest items in the compensation claim was for the loss of "Old Montagu Stairs," which formerly ran by the side of the Duke's house.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

I HAVE all along thought, and said I thought, that Disraeli would somehow wriggle through this Session, and now that he will do it seems more probable than ever. The perplexities of the Scotch Reform Bill have been got over. There are no formidable difficulties in the Irish Bill. The Irish Church Suspensory Bill has been accepted; and, as far as one can see, there is no other dangerous rock ahead. But it is acknowledged by all that this wriggling through has been very damaging to fame and reputation. Of this, I suspect, the Prime Minister and most of his colleagues are conscious. They, I should think, must at times look sadly on their torn and drabbed plumage, thus damaged by this process of wriggling through. Rumour says they do; and Rumour further says that, as soon as Parliament shall be ready for prorogation, Disraeli means to rehabilitate the reputation of his Government by immediately dissolving it. This would be dramatic and surprising; and it would be, therefore, characteristic of the Premier to do it. You will remember that at the end of one of his speeches on his Reform Bill last year, he said, as he flung himself back into his seat, "Pass the bill, and then throw out the Ministry." This at the time was thought to be very heroic and patriotic. "Only pass the bill and settle this troublesome question, and we care not what you do with us." Well, now, suppose he should when all his measures shall have passed—his Scotch and Irish bills, his Boundary Bill, his Bribery and Corruption Bill—rise and say, "There, we have done our work—work you could not do; and now, to show you that it was not ambition for office, but simply a patriotic desire to achieve this great labour, that made us hold on, we throw up place and power and retire." Would not this be, or at least look, grand and patriotic, and do much to repair the damage sustained? No doubt it would; and, as I have said, it would be dramatic, and Disraeli loves to be dramatic. But I do not believe that it will be done, and I will tell you why. Were Disraeli alone concerned, he might make his exit from the stage in this effective way; but he is not alone concerned. There are altogether some fifty or sixty associated with him, and he must think of them. To do as I have suggested would cost each of these people three-quarters of a year's salary. Such a last scene would no doubt be very imposing and effective, but it would be too costly. "Besides, with a No-Popery cry, all the parsons to help us, and the residuum well worked, we may, you know, get a majority in the next Parliament. Who can tell? No; we cannot throw away substantial cash and future probabilities for scenic effects; and as to damages to reputation, let us hope that Time will repair them, or at least that they will be forgotten."

There has been a good deal of talk lately about the position of Sir Roundell Palmer. He, it was settled, was to be Lord Chancellor in the prospective Liberal Government, and Mr. Coleridge Attorney-General. But Sir Roundell could not conscientiously support Gladstone's Irish Church measure, whereas Coleridge has supported it throughout. Coleridge, therefore, it is said, will take the Wool-sack. But, in such case, what will Sir Roundell do? He cannot, if he would, be Attorney-General, for this Irish fight will probably last for years, and of course, Gladstone must have law officers who will support him. Will Sir Roundell be shut out utterly in the cold? Some men are loud in their laudations of Sir Roundell Palmer's conscientiousness. But I confess that I never could join in this chorus of praise. "Think of the sacrifice he has made," said a barrister to me this morning. But, really, I could not see it. One would think, to hear these men talk, that Sir Roundell had, like the old martyrs, or the more modern ejected clergy, given up all rather than do what he thought to be wrong. The truth is, Sir Roundell has a magnificent income which nobody can touch; an income, I suspect, much more valuable, all things considered, than that of a Lord Chancellor; and, with a certainty before him, if life and health be spared, of a high seat on the Judicial Bench. There does not seem to me here any very great sacrifice to conscience. Besides, it is to be observed that though Sir Roundell did not support Gladstone he has not opposed him. He has stood aloof. One would have thought that if he had very strong convictions he would, at all cost, have opposed this measure. Altogether, his conduct is an enigma. It would seem as if the great lawyer were making a compromise with his conscience.

There have been many distinguished, and some ridiculous, occupants of the position of chief magistrate of the city of London; but I scarcely think the name of the present Lord Mayor will in after times be enrolled among the former. There have been warm political partisans, too, in the civic chair, who have said and done strong things; but, so far as I am aware, it has been reserved for Mr. Alderman Allen to deliberately insult the guests he had invited to partake of his official hospitality. The Lord Mayor, on Monday night, entertained the Judges and other eminent personages at dinner in the Mansion House, and, in proposing the toast of "The House of Lords," was guilty of about the most gross piece of bad taste it is possible to conceive. It is usual on such occasions to eschew politics; but this rule of courtesy does not seem to be appreciated by Lord Mayor Allen, who, in giving the toast referred to, made pointed allusions to passing political events. He said:—"In times like these the country looked to that House to protect our liberties and the Church and State. The House of Lords had always done its duty towards the Constitution of this country; and, should the House of Commons pass the bill for disestablishing the Irish Church, it would probably lead to an equal measure for Scotland and England. In his opinion the House of Lords would not indorse such a measure. Such was the ardent wish of all true supporters of the Church and State; and it behoved all classes of Englishmen to rally round the Sovereign at such a crisis. Should this bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Ireland unfortunately pass the Lower House, they might with confidence appeal to the House of Lords to set aside any such hasty legislation. He begged to couple with the toast the name of the Earl of Dunraven." Now, the Earl of Dunraven, as Mr. Allen must have known, is a Roman Catholic, and was one of the first Catholic peers who last year signed the "declaration of the Irish Catholic laity" in favour of that very measure of disestablishment which the Lord Mayor denounced. Lord Justice Wood, too, was among the guests, and he was the first English member of Parliament who proposed the disestablishment of the Irish Church. This proposal was made in 1849, and was to have been carried out by a gradual process. Was Mr. Allen ignorant of this? and if not, by what terms should his conduct be characterised? Surely, nothing in worse taste or more insulting could have been perpetrated by a host to his guests. Mr. Allen is a Conservative of the Conservatives and a stanch champion of the Church. He has a perfect right to his opinions, and to the free expression of them in his personal capacity; but he is bound to separate the private notions of Mr. Allen from the official acts of the Lord Mayor. He has no right to talk politics in the name of the citizens of London, as he did at the late meeting in St. James's Hall, merely because the accident of rotation has made him their chief magistrate; still less is he justified in bringing disgrace upon the City by insulting the guests assembled at his official table. When next Mr. Allen wishes to make a political harangue at the Mansion House he will do well to make sure that all present are of his own way of thinking. Under any circumstances, Mr. Allen is not likely to be remembered as one of the distinguished Lord Mayors of London. Whether he should be ranked in the other category, I shall not say.

The Crystal Palace always managed with vigour and judgment, has been in even unusual activity during the past few days. On Saturday last there was the first great flower show of the season; and magnificent, indeed, was the display. Though the weather was unpropitious, there was a large attendance, not less than 15,000 persons being present in the palace during the afternoon. Seldom has a floral fete been more successful. The half-dozen eminent florists whose names generally appear in the prize-lists as the fortunate contributors, were represented by a gorgeous display of roses, azaleas, ericas, pelargoniums, &c.; and not a few private gardeners exhibited and obtained prizes. The magnificent weather of the preceding three weeks no doubt contributed largely to the grandeur of the display; but that display also proved that floriculture is

making rapid progress among us, and that the advantages of the Crystal Palace as a place of exhibition are duly appreciated. Then on Monday night there was a grand display of fireworks—the grandest, the programme said, that had ever been seen, and I am not disposed to question the statement. Thousands of spectators were present, the weather was charming, and the terrace was crowded, as well as every available standpoint from which a good view could be obtained, or hoped for. There were, in addition to the flowers and the fireworks, excellent concerts, and all the other attractions of the palace. Altogether, the visitors to Sydenham have had fine times of it during the Derby season of 1868.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.
THE MAGAZINES.

I beg leave, Mr. Editor, to acknowledge, with much pleasure, the first four numbers of a new series of *Putnam's*. It is impossible to review what really amounts to a very large volume of close print; but, speaking broadly, this *Putnam's* is an excellent miscellany; illustrated, too, with peculiarly well executed portraits, some on steel from photography, others in photo-lithography. One is of the late Fitz-Greene Halleck, another of Grant, and another of Henry Ward Beecher. The general contents are extremely varied and pleasing; and I am not sure that there is anything wanted but that, in the table of contents, the *pages* should be added on which articles begin. Curtis opens the first number with a most charming quasi-personal communication. He tells an anecdote of an unlettered Washingtonian who was very much puzzled by the announcement of a "lecter" about the "Age of Pericles"—the last syllable of which he pronounced as in *miracles*. The good man thought "Pericles" a kind of shell-fish. Some of Fitz-Greene Halleck's side-thrusts were capital. In speaking of his native town, he once said, "There are some three thousand of them, all well-to-do and industrious, not a pauper among them, and all can read and write, *not that they ever do either*." He had quite a genius for these little touches of sub-acidity. In his opening paper, *by-the-way*, Curtis says some noble things of our late countryman, Clough; and there is much in other parts of these numbers that would well bear comment. But one thing in particular cannot be omitted. The author of a most able paper on "Dante and his Latest Translators"—I only wish I could have written it—carries my assent with him through nearly every paragraph, and he gives us much that is quite new. In what he says of the use of "the superfluous eleventh syllable" in epic verse, it is simply of course that I should concur with him. But one of his illustrations is a little unlucky. He says Mr. Tennyson "never allows himself this liberty in 'Idylls of the King.'" Well, I take down my copy of the "Idylls," and, quite offhand, I find the following examples of eleventh syllable endings:—

And in my charge, which was not render'd to him,
Because my means were somewhat broken into.
That whatsoe'er evil happen to me.
For I, these two years past, have won it for thee.
These two things shalt thou do, or else thou diest.
And there be wedded, with all ceremony.
It were but little grace in any of us.
Each like a garnet, or a turkis in it.
Perhaps, because he loved her passionately.
Wait here, and, when he passes, fall upon him.
Words must I speak, and tho' he kill me for it.
Saw once a great piece of a promontory.
His voice in battle and be kindled by it.
And Enid took a little delicately.
And I myself am his; and I will tell him.
So love, be true, and not as yours is—nothing.
The course of life that seem'd so flowery to me.
And thus they moved away. She stay'd a minute.
Thro' knots, and loops, and folds innumerable.
Then Sir Lavaine did well and worshipfully.
This greatest Knight, your pardon! Lo! you know it.
Picks from the colewort a green caterpillar.
Shame on her own garrulity, garrulously.
It was my duty to have loved the highest.
We needs must love the highest when we see it.
And for the power of ministrion in her.

What do you think of that, Master Putnam?

I promised to return to Mr. Tennyson's new poem of "Lucretius" in *Macmillan*; but it has been so fully criticised by your contemporaries already that I respect your space, Sir, and forbear, only adding, in a single sentence, what it was my intention to illustrate by extract—namely, that "Lucretius" exhibits (I think the comment is within bounds), within the short compass of, perhaps, 180 lines, at least one example of every mannerism of the poet. Its individuality of style strikes me as being one of the most remarkable things about it.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE has been opened for an exceptional season, nominally by Mr. George Vining, but actually, I believe, by two gentlemen connected with the London stage who prefer to preserve their incognito. Mr. Watts Phillips's drama, "Nobody's Child," which achieved a moderate success at the *Surrey* last winter, has been revived, with Mr. J. C. Cowper in the principal character. But the chief feature of the entertainment is the appearance of a Miss Kate Reynolds, who is advertised as "the great American comedienne." I had not the pleasure of knowing this young lady even by name until last week, but I see no reason to doubt that she is as famous in the United States as her present sponsors declare her to be. I have long given up as utterly hopeless all attempts to account for the popularity of many American stars who are so kind as to take pity from time to time upon our benighted stage: they must be accepted as great and incontrovertible facts; and, as a great and incontrovertible fact, I accept Miss Reynolds. I think, however, that I should be doing this lady an injustice if I were to class her roughly with the ordinary run of Yankee actresses. She has a commanding figure, an expressive face, and she can read intelligently, though not always intelligibly. Her utterance is at times peculiarly rapid—a defect that may, perhaps, be fairly attributable to the nervousness incidental to a debut. The part of *Violante*, in "The Wonder," is not one that is calculated to develop the highest powers of an actress of the school to which Miss Reynolds evidently aspires; and if it were, no actress who was hampered with such inefficient coadjutors as the gentlemen who filled the minor parts in the comedy, could reasonably be expected to make the most of her opportunities. Mr. J. C. Cowper gave a very tame and conventional rendering of *Don Felix*. Mr. McClean played *Don Pedro* fairly; and a Mr. Frank Drew, whose name is strange to me, gave evidence of some decided comic powers in the part of *Lissardo*; but the other gentlemen were, with hardly an exception, deplorably bad. Miss Edith Stewart played *Donna Isabella* nicely, and Miss Goodall made a sprightly *Flora</*

THE DERBY DAY.

NEARLY a century since the "bucks" of the day rode out one morning in early May to Banstead Downs to witness the first race of a series destined to great and world-wide renown, but which the *unciosus Evening Post* of the period, date May 6, 1780, dismissed with the following notice:—

THURSDAY.

The DERBY STAKES of 50 guineas each, h. ft.; colts and fillies. The last mile of the course.

Sir C. Bunbury's ch. c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. Oakey's b. c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mr. Walker's f.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mr. Evelyn's br. c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Upwards of half a century since the subscribers to it exceeded fifty in number, and the starters were barely on the average a dozen; and twenty years since Lord George Bentinck roused the wrath of Mr. Hunt by moving the adjournment of the House over the Derby Day, and the "unwritten law of Parliament" became a statute as binding as any of the realm.

Sam Arnulf, as he pulled up Diomed, the "chestnut colt" of the first Derby, whose reporter deigned not to give his name, could have foretold little of the after-time and the long and illustrious line of which his horse was to be the head no more than the gallants of the second Charles or the beaux and belles of the more sober "teacup-times of hood and hoop" could have conceived that a day would arrive when Epsom waters and Epsom gaming-tables would be only *tearooms* of the past. True, the gambling is there, but it is under another form, and the waters have either disappeared or their existence is forgotten. Now Epsom only awakes from its normal dulness one week in the year (for the Spring Meeting but slightly ruffles its repose), but the life it then bursts into is of such force and character that the mind of the philosopher has not disengaged to ascertain its peculiarities, and the pens of historians and poets have told its glories. Year after year has the Derby day gone on increasing in its strength; each anniversary has witnessed—so say the authorities competent to judge—a larger attendance, till, like the "ten thousand additional lamps" at old Vauxhall, one wonders how the railways are to convey the people, and where they are to be put when they come. But Banstead Downs is a very large place, and though on Wednesday there was the usual, and, perhaps, more than usual, dense crowd spreading itself from Tattenham Corner to the starting-post, there was room enough for all.

The paddock is always an agreeable refuge from the heat, dust, and din of the course, and though it was known that Lady Elizabeth would not show, permission having been given to saddle her at the *Wassail* yet, with that exception and her stable companion Cock-of-the-Wall, the remaining seventeen candidates went through their tempests there. The system of mobbing favourites is in full force now, and after such outsiders as St. Ronan, Samson, See-Saw, and Viscount had excited but passing notice, a rush was made to that part of the field where Sir Joseph Hawley's trio, Rosicrucian, Blue Gown, and Green Sleeve, made their appearance. Sir Joseph's elected one, Rosicrucian, looked a trifle too big and above himself; an extremely handsome horse, but not with the business-like appearance of Blue Gown, to whom the public persistently clung; so much so, that his starting price was 160 to 30, and at one time he threatened to depose Lady Elizabeth. The next in good looks were unquestionably Pace and the outsider Forest King, though the former was hardly up to the mark as regarded fitness, and the latter was taken exception to as being rather short. Paul Jones's heavy shoulders did not look like Derby form, and Speculum had a jaded, overworked appearance not reassuring. Suffolk was probably in as perfect bloom as anything there, and carried the hopes of Newmarket on his back, but he was too cobby a horse for the majority, with whom the mare, and nothing but the mare, went down. She receded a couple of points after her canter in the morning, when she did not please the observers, who declared that she sweated a good deal, and was very fidgety. The demonstration, too, in favour of Blue Gown, of course, had an effect on her, and 7 to 4 was easily obtainable. Still John Day was very sanguine, and laughed the sceptics to scorn. There were nothing but smiling faces and "flaunting bouquets" in the private stand, and her colours were everywhere. Each year we have occasion to wonder at and admire the way the course is cleared at Epsom. The hopeless task it at first appears, then the thin blue line of a dozen constables coming suddenly from somewhere, and advancing, with hands joined, down the course, before which rock the mass breaks as a wave, with a great deal of noise; a succeeding line finding the force of the waters much diminished, and so it goes on. The vast crowd gradually melts away, a few privileged spectators remain on the course to take stock of the horses as they emerge from the paddock; they, in turn, yield to the gentle pressure of the A division, and soon a solitary horseman, Mr. Superintendent Walker, on his grey charger, is master of the situation. Then comes the eager straining of eyes towards the paddock gate, from which emerges Rosicrucian, followed by Blue Gown, Green Sleeve, Pace, Speculum, Orion, and Samson, then a ruck of horses whipped in by Franchise; and then the gallops. The Chester Cup winner, some hundred lengths in advance, tore down the course, followed by Sir Joseph's lot and the others, amid the usual favourable and adverse criticism; Blue Gown, Paul Jones, Forest King, and Suffolk commanding most votes. What suffrages Pace might have obtained were unrecorded. He had barely gone 200 yards when he stumbled, nearly coming on his head, and it was at once perceived he had broken down badly in the off fore leg. Aldcroft immediately dismounted and led him into the weighing-inclosure, and of course he did not go to the post. There was less than the usual delay there—it was all occasioned by the favourite, Lady Elizabeth, declining to go near her horses—and when the flag fell the hopes of Danebury fell with it. The great mare who was to astonish us by walking it was really never in the race. She was nearly last throughout, and when, on coming through the furzes, Fordham was seen to call upon her without any response the hopes of her backers died away. Blue Gown, who was always in front, drew away with King Alfred, Baron Rothschild's second string, from the distance, quitted him at the Stand, and won very cleverly by half a length amid great cheering, for, next to the mare, he was emphatically the horse of the public, and the public had beaten such a good judge as Sir Joseph Hawley. Speculum finished a bad third, St. Ronan fourth, Rosicrucian fifth, Suffolk sixth, Orion seventh, Paul Jones eighth, Green Sleeve ninth. Then came, at wide intervals, Lord Glasgow's colt, See-Saw, Cap-a-Pie, and the favourite. A long interval separated these from Forest King, who did not pass the post. Viscount and Franchise walked in with the crowd. Net value of the stakes, £6876. The time, as taken by Benson's chronograph, was 2 min. 13 sec. The three horses placed were:—

Sir J. Hawley's b. c. Blue Gown, by Bendsman (Wells)	..	..	1
Baron Rothschild's b. c. King Alfred (Norman)	..	..	2
Duke of Newcastle's b. c. Speculum (Kyon)	..	..	3

The running of the favourite is inexplicable; she was said to be as fit as she could be, and no excuse was made for her. The Marquis, we hear, wins a little on the race, having hedged his money, and the winner is about the worst horse the ring have on their books. Some idea may be formed of the extent to which he has been trusted by the public when we say that one large commission agent has laid £80,000 against him; if the record horse had won, the winnings of the bookmakers would have been enormous. One thing must be remarked: the Earl, the Marquis of Hastings's second horse, who was scratched on Tuesday evening, beat Blue Gown over the Rowley mile in the Craven Meeting by a neck. It is fair to ask whether he could not have repeated this performance on Wednesday.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Teck, and the Duke of Sutherland, arrived shortly after two o'clock, and, after proceeding to the paddock, witnessed the race from a private stand.

GENERAL SIR DUNCAN CAMERON has accepted the post of Governor of the Military College at Sandhurst.

Literature.

Scenes and Studies of Savage Life. By GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

Just as Servia has been called by Mr. Archibald Paton "the youngest member of the European family," so may Vancouver Island and British Columbia be called the youngest of the English family. Not youngest, perhaps, as to time, but in value; for the discovery of gold is very recent, and before that period no one cared to give many thoughts to our possessions in the far-west of America—so far west indeed, that they almost verge upon our far-east. It is of Vancouver Island that Mr. Sproat speaks; and the hardy traveller's titlepage commends itself by a quotation from almost as hardy a literary labourer as ever lived—Southey. "After a hard day's toil, see me sleep upon rushes, and in very bad weather take out my cassette and write to you." This is just what Mr. Sproat is doing for the public, as the result of some large experience in an official capacity, with something better, it is to be hoped, than rushes to "fall back upon." The volume is not quite so entertaining as many that might be mentioned; but its value is unquestionable, and the information is new. But (that *but* is one of the most hateful words at times) a map should have been given, since the ordinary reader can scarcely manage some of the proper names, nor affect to be geographically precise, and so much confusion is created between different places and different tribes, and some of Mr. Sproat's statements necessarily appear to clash. We will give a few broad hints concerning his volume, and at once admit that we place implicit reliance on him in detail.

The natives of Vancouver Island appear to be savages indeed. They do not even recognise the divine right of England to take their country, or even to buy it—on compulsion—for a "mere song." Clearly, they are not a musical people. And yet, as far as being savages goes, we shall soon see that, in their normal, uncivilised condition, their manners closely resemble the cultivated habits of the highest and mightiest of the English people. For instance, the "Aht Indians" have a code of etiquette. Extreme formality prevails, and any failure in good manners is noticed. The "swells" of society rivalry in politeness, and they are rather more simple and yet more dignified than our rustics or mechanics. They do not salute in the streets; and indoors they motion the guest towards a couch. This is all very well, and is surely far more sensible than the "goose and swan" distinction only made in order to remind people that there are degrees of excellence even in swans. Mrs. Saxby's is a humble bird, who only wings his flight from Shetland because anything from the old rock will be welcomed by Shetlanders abroad. She writes on all kinds of subjects with commendably fair and varied versification. There are, however, touches which quite disarm all criticism—footnotes concerning dear mamma and papa; and the motto to one poem runs, "When little Harry go to Heaven, then little Harry get on nice clean pinafore, and new shoes and socks"—evidently the juvenile darling's own aspiration. Space cannot be afforded for long extract, but we will have a taste of how the subject is treated, and hope that little Harry was not too much puzzled:—

"but for" something or another without which it could have been better borne. Such subjects have peculiar fascination in their melancholy philosophy—just a few times in a lifetime.

Class-book of Modern Science. An Introduction to the Leading Principles and Phenomena of Physical Science, with familiar Illustrations. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

The authors of this little book have attempted to put into moderate compass as much science as was compatible with not being a mere dry list of incomprehensible words, nor yet a series of diffuse treatises. They have succeeded well. They, "for many years connected with educational literature," know something about teachers, as well as about scholars and knowledge, and the interests of the teacher have been constantly before them. The book is in the form of question and answer, and, with care, will be readily understood or explained. The ten chapters comprise—Properties of Matter and Laws of Motion, Mechanics, Pressure and Motion of Liquids, Mechanical Properties of the Atmosphere, Sound, Light and Vision, Heat, Meteorology, Atmospheric Electricity, and Chemistry. The work professes to be perfectly modern in its science; but, of course, it would be quite beyond our province to test it through and through. But, turning to the favourite subject of ballooning, it is stated that life cannot be supported beyond five miles from the earth. Surely, Messrs. Coxwell and Glaisher went beyond that? The book is cheap, and certain to accomplish useful ends.

NEW POEMS.

Lichens from the Old Rock. Poems by JESSIE M. SAXBY, Unst, Shetland. Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.

Lights through a Lattice. By J. E. A. BROWN. London: Strahan and Co.

In the face of Tennyson's "Lucretius," the word "poems" must, on this occasion, be considered in the light of a title of courtesy—just as almost every Master is termed an Esquire, and Lieutenants rigidly insist on being called Captains. For nine tenths of modern volumes the simple word "verses" should be sufficient; but, in compliment to young ambition, "poems" shall be conceded, and the "goose and swan" distinction only made in order to remind people that there are degrees of excellence even in swans. Mrs. Saxby's is a humble bird, who only wings his flight from Shetland because anything from the old rock will be welcomed by Shetlanders abroad. She writes on all kinds of subjects with commendably fair and varied versification. There are, however, touches which quite disarm all criticism—footnotes concerning dear mamma and papa; and the motto to one poem runs, "When little Harry go to Heaven, then little Harry get on nice clean pinafore, and new shoes and socks"—evidently the juvenile darling's own aspiration. Space cannot be afforded for long extract, but we will have a taste of how the subject is treated, and hope that little Harry was not too much puzzled:—

Fairer far than earth-made garment,
Purer robes thy form will wear,
When, a thing of sinless beauty,
Thou art wafted through the air;
Not e'en mother's hand may fashion
Garb befitting for thee there.
When thy free glad spirit mounteth
To the land of blissful rest,
Not a mother's hand will robe thee,
Not in mortal clothing drest;
God will give a spotless raiment
That will deck my darling best.

It would be hard indeed to say one word against such motherly tenderness as this. The volume is of the household, and in no way fitted for literary students.

Mrs. (we presume) J. E. A. Brown's volume is devotional throughout and excessively tedious in its repetition. There is also a want of thought, for almost every subject and idea has been beaten out into the thinnest, over and over again. As compensation, the writing is exceedingly good; nay, far beyond the average. The measures are many, and always touched with grace and skill. Of course, a volume full of sonnets on the Lord's Prayer, constant communings with God and the Saviour, and verses "improving" every possible occasion, can but have a sombre and sermon-like effect. Some readers will doubtless think there is too much of it. We append one short piece, however, which is very poetic and free from all fault:—

THE ANGEL SORROW.
One day the Angel sorrow to my home
Came down from heaven. The shadow of his wings
Fell on my path where I was wont to roam,
Among all sunny things.
O'er leaves which late so beautiful had hung
In Autumn's golden dress, dull shades were thrown:
The robin, that an hour before had sung,
Was hushed or flown.
The sudden gloom so chilled my heart with pain,
I had no voice to greet my heavenly guest;
And so I never asked him *why* he came
Unto my nest.
Oh! surely thus I lost the message sent
Down to me from my Father's home above,
And only dimly know that it was meant
To be of love.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Last Saturday her Majesty's birthday was celebrated by the usual inspection of household troops at the Horse Guards, and by a very general illumination of the clubs, principal shops, and business establishments at the West End. State dinners were given by the Premier, the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, the Secretary for War, the Secretary for India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse. At many of the churches on Sunday the National Anthem was played after morning service. Lord Lyons celebrated her Majesty's birthday at Paris by giving a dinner, to which about forty persons sat down. A regimental band was in attendance, and played the National Anthem and other airs.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—Another colonial Bishop has resigned, and there will soon be almost as many retired colonial Bishops in England as there are holders of English sees. The last resignation is that of Dr. Afford, who was consecrated only last year to the Bishopric of Victoria, Hong-Kong. The Bishopric of Mauritius has been vacant some months; the Bishopric of Labuan will be vacant in a fortnight; the Bishopric of New Zealand is virtually vacant, although Dr. Scilwyn still retains the name; the Bishop of Barbadoes is about to resign; the Bishopric of Grafton is vacant by the death of Dr. Sawyer; the diocese of Westminster (British Columbia) had a Bishop assigned to it two years ago, but he has not yet been consecrated; the diocese of Jamaica has a Bishop, but his Lordship has been absent from his see for many years, his duties being performed by Dr. Courtney, Bishop of Kingston; the Bishopric of Bombay is vacant by the resignation of Dr. Harding; while the diocese of Dunedin, New Zealand, although it has a Bishop, Dr. Jenner, who was consecrated two years ago, has not seen him, as he has not yet left England. Several other colonial Bishops are also in London.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE ABYSSINIAN LETTERS.—The postal department attached to the Abyssinian expedition has broken down. Letters have been unaccountably lost; bags have come to hand containing only a mass of pulp, or a collection of letters minus covers, and covers minus letters. The Post Office people are now taking steps to discover the addresses of the various fragmentary epistles in their possession; lists are published, giving the opening and concluding words of each letter. As a consequence, there have been long lists of "Darling Bob" and "Beloved Fred;" and it must require some coolness to say to a Post-office clerk, "If you please, I'm the darling Bob referred to in fragment 593." It appears that the letters home have been mixed and mashed in the same way, so that the whole camp knows that they have amongst them an "ever faithful Tom," who has at home a "darling Kate," to whom he "ends a thousand kisses." One letter from home ends with "Susan and the kids send their love." We can quite fancy that some endings must be strongly provocative of all kinds of emotions—such terminations as "I am, however, otherwise quite well," the rest wanting; or "The other children are all right," the preceding part illegible; or "Let me know at once what I am to say to him—ever yours," the remainder pulp. Then two or three gentlemen may have "Susans" and "kids," and fight for the nearly unreadable fragment. It would be almost better had the letters been utterly lost, for then it would only be a rewriting and great patience; now vexation is added, and the "general camp, pioneers and all," have learned the sweet syllables of *Amelia's* name, with the exact terms in which her devoted Bob addresses her. Nothing but the crowning victory of Magdala could have compensated the poor fellows for such a cruel yet comical catastrophe in correspondence.

Fellowship: Letters Addressed to My Sister Mourners. London: Macmillan and Co.

The literature of suffering will always command respect: almost invariably it deserves it. "Fellowship"—by-the-way, it is scarcely customary to call our sisters "fellowship" until, at least, they take a doctor's degree—is likely to do good by showing the way to sensible consolation to many people in affliction. The writer is a lady lamenting the loss of, perhaps, a husband, and describing the phases of grief and the reception of her grief by "the world." There is something of the clergyman in it—nothing of the undertaker. It is genuine grief, and must be respected. The lady is plain and sensible—one of those who know when there is a time for weeping and a time to stop. "Let grief be her own mistress still" says Tennyson, in his lines to J. S.; and this forlorn yet hoping lady says "let not the cant reproach of indulging your grief disturb you, the very words are an imbecile contradiction in terms; can we turn our sorrow off and on as we please?" The Job Trotters of this world alone can do so. Again, it is very true that everybody sees a case of "peculiar aggravation" under certain circumstances of sorrow. There is always a



PARIS FASHIONS: THE PROMENADE.

THE FASHIONS.

The charming weather we have enjoyed during the present month has induced the arbiters of fashion to prepare their summer toilets earlier than usual, and we are enabled to present our readers with a description of some of the models which have received the greatest approbation.

The puffed and ribboned dresses, recalling the charming portraits of Watteau and Boncher, and cut in the style Louis XVI., attract universal admiration; indeed, the fashions of the Moyen Age are gradually reappearing; we have not yet the powdered and perfumed coiffures, but long canes of Russian leather, ornamented with malachite, have been common at Trouville and Dieppe, while the fan is once more becoming indispensable to the completion of the toilet. They are often of wood, on which are represented garlands of summer flowers, or a graceful intertwining of winter plants and spring blossoms.

A most charming Pompadour dress may be arranged of simple white muslin, with ruches of coloured satin, or of an embroidered muslin with quillings of the same; and will always form a pretty toilet for summer. There is a new material which will be much used this season—a shot woollen, called haïtiene, forming many good varieties by the union of different shades, as azure-blue shot with white, pearl-grey with rose, green with mauve; the more useful mixtures and those used for walking dress are black and gold, green and violet, claret and black. The scarabées, poplins, and short taffetas occupy the first rank, however, in the new fabrics.

A very distinguished, very Parisian, toilet is composed of a jupon of violet point de soie, with volant and skirt of cashmere raised at the sides, so as to form a round tunic in front and at the back, terminated on the hips with a bow of satin ribbon. The bodice is of silk, and the inevitable Marie Antoinette fichu of cashmere is not tied at the back, but falls plain on each side. A sash of satin fringed, short, and wide, tied in bows at the waist, completes this effective costume.

The preference for a mixture of gold and black, which has been so evident throughout the winter, has not diminished, and we have seen some effective trimmings and confections de fantaisie of these colours prepared for the present season, which cannot fail to be largely appreciated.

Costumes of a light material, as jaconets, organdies, poplinettes, foulards, &c., are appearing, the lovely specimens of the foulard des Indes being most admired for this style of dress.

They are worn over puffed jupes, which are rapidly displacing crinoline.

The great novelty of the present time is the Medici bodice, composed of a crossway piece of satin and bands of lace. It is crossed in the front; on the shoulders the lace is arranged in three large plaits, so as to resemble the starched lace collar of Marie de Medicis; the bands cross behind, and form flowing ends on the skirt.

A robe of foulard of a particular shade is ornamented on the two skirts with rolls of satin of a darker hue. A mousquetaire cloak, fitting the figure like a basquine, and being only 12 in. longer than the waist, having long pointed sleeves, is trimmed with a double row of Chantilly lace.

A costume of gay poplin had a double-breasted casaque, which fastened crosswise; a trimming of maroon velvet was placed at the edge, and formed half a vandyke, the same trimming on the upper skirt continuing the pattern; the under skirt was scalloped and trimmed to correspond.

There is a new and admirable material for ball or evening dress—a sort of blonde, embroidered with coloured flowers, light as vapour and fresh as blossoms of spring. A Medicis fichu in this material is extremely elegant.

Jackets are worn tight-fitting, and are confined at the waist by a sash with fringed ends. A very good style for an elderly lady is that of a circular cloak, with long square ends falling down in front, and cut up on the arms to form a sleeve. This pattern is much more becoming than a loose jacket, and will be found equally convenient.

Bonnets, shall we say, or coiffures, are worn perched on the very top of the chignon, and are pointed on the forehead, like a diadem. Indeed, the chignon has reached so high a position, and appears to be pushing itself (if it be possible) so much further in the direction of the face, that it will be necessary to discard bonnets, unless we return to the high-crowned poke of our grandmothers' times. Hats are an impossibility—the toques, or flat-crowned Japanese hats, are alone practicable. Some of these are, however, very pretty, and when tastefully trimmed with a wreath and cigarette or veil and tuft of flowers are very graceful.

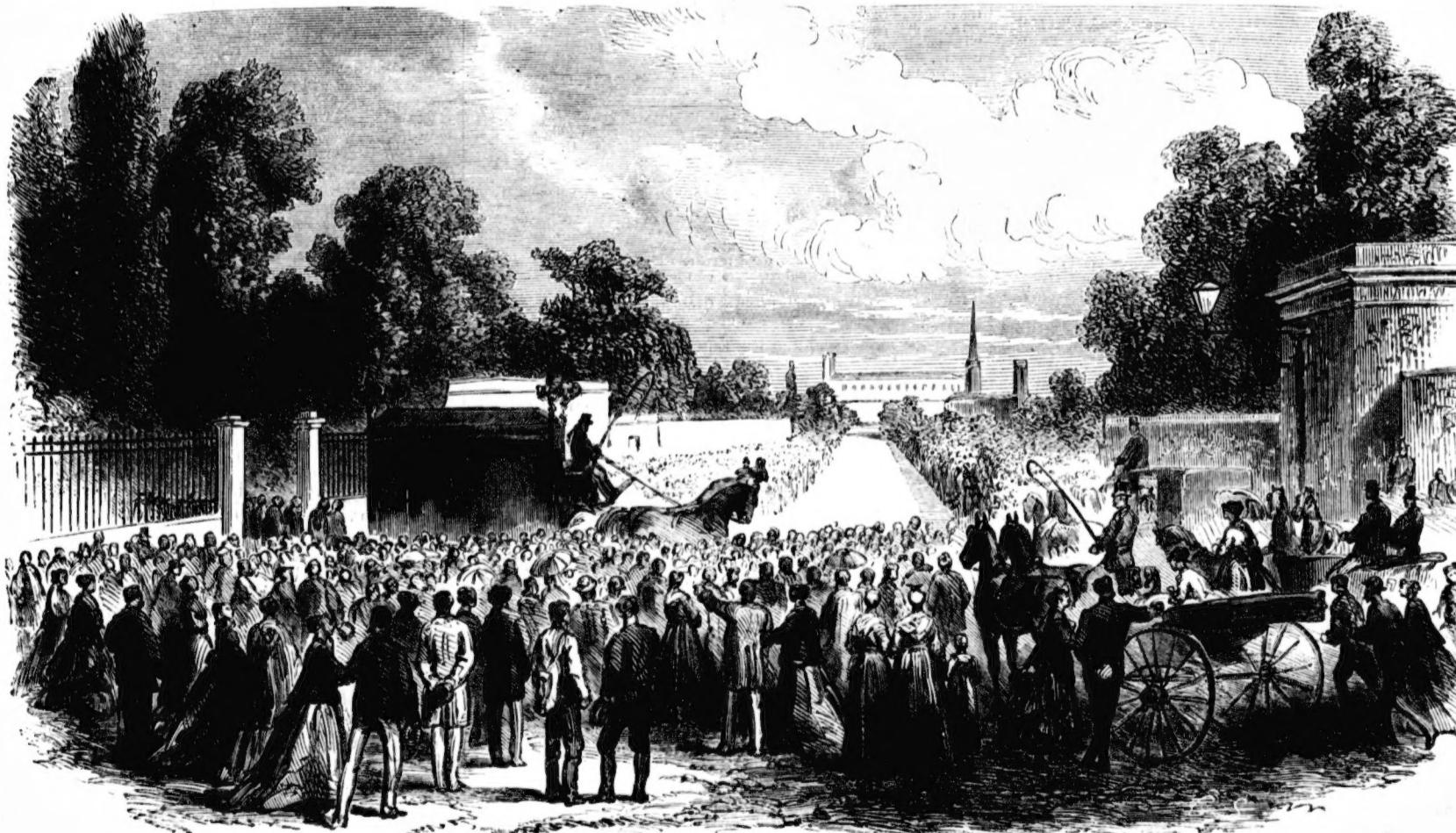
A very pretty hat of green velvet, ornamented with bee and feather, attracted our attention and admiration. Another elegant one, of silver-grey velvet, has a pink rose in the front, and bows of grey ribbon.

A PICTURE BY
REMBRANDT.

The great Dutchman who was almost equally famous with



"CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN."—(FROM A PICTURE BY REMBRANDT.)



FUNERAL OF LORD BROUGHAM, AT CANNES.

palette and graver, has now as many admirers as he had detractors during his lifetime; and this is not a little remarkable when it is remembered that we now follow correct drawing and grace of outline, if not to the exclusion, at all events to the partial neglect, of vigour of design and bold truthfulness of colour. It is seldom that we see an etching by Rembrandt nowadays, and yet in his own time these works of his were sold, some of them, for £30 a piece. They have dropped into private collections, or have otherwise become scarce, but some of them are well known after all; not so well known as his paintings, but recognisable from the same masterly characteristics, indicating colour even though only black and white, indicating therefore the true artist who carries his sense of colour even into a mere pencil drawing. Speaking of Rembrandt, Fuseli says, "he was a genius of the first class in whatever relates not to form. In spite of the most portentous deformity, and without considering the spell of his chiaroscuro, such were his powers of nature, such the grandeur, pathos, or simplicity of his composition, from the most elevated or extensive arrangement to the meanest and most homely, that the best cultivated eye, the purest sensibility, and the most refined taste, dwell on them equally enthralled." These qualities are, of course, most remarkable in his paintings, but the shadows of them distinguish his etchings also, nearly 400 of which were executed from 1628 to 1661, many of them being copies of his celebrated pictures. One of those not intimately known in this country we reproduce in our present Number, and even in this facsimile some of the characteristics of the great painter may be discovered.

THE LATE LORD BROUHAM.

In the western part of Cannes, not far from Lord Brougham's own château, stands a little English church, surrounded by gardens, and commanding a noble outlook over land and sea; and from the time it was built down to the winter before last Brougham had almost always taken his seat, Sunday after Sunday, amongst the worshippers, himself as fervent as any in his supplications. Hence it was but fitting that the Order for the Burial of the Dead should here be read over his corpse. The funeral ceremony took place on the 10th inst. The solitary chief mourner for the great man, who has left no children to inherit his name and honour, was William Brougham, his brother. Carefully, and so quietly that no harsh noise jarred upon the ear, the coffin, covered with a plain black pall, and adorned only with two simple wreaths of immortelles, was set down within the church. The officiating clergyman, the Rev. E. F. Neville Rolfe, a gentleman who has long lived and laboured at Cannes, was assisted by the Rev. P. L. D. Acland. The coffin was simply deposited in the crypt to await its final destination. The funeral, at the request of the authorities of Cannes, was in a certain sense public. The local officials and a portion of the inhabitants were present, as well as the English residents in the town and its vicinity. Among the latter were the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Thomas Hay, Lord Erskine, Sir George Sinclair, Colonel Munro Ferguson, Admiral Pakenham, &c.

The Municipal Council of Cannes, specially convoked to decide whether a place of honour should be set apart in the cemetery of that commune for the remains of Lord Brougham, as the founder of the English colony of the town and its benefactor, adopted the following resolution:—"The Council accepts without hesitation the proposition, convinced how grateful the country feels towards the noble deceased. It unanimously resolves in favour of a concession, in perpetuity, of place of honour in the cemetery of the town, in order that a monument shall be erected therein to receive the remains of the noble lord, that his relations and friends, as well as future generations, may for ever preserve the memory of his beneficence." The resolution was forthwith communicated to the present Lord Brougham, who replied thus:—"My family and I thank you most cordially for the donation which, by your resolution of the 10th inst., you have made of a piece of ground in the cemetery of this town for the remains of my brother, Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux. We accept with the most lively gratitude this testimony of the kind feeling of the town of Cannes towards the founder of the foreign colony, certain as we are that, were he living, he would prefer that his remains should be left in the country of his adoption. We pray of you to assure your townsmen, whom we consider as ours also, of our affection and our devotedness for them and for their interesting and well-beloved country."

The earliest English settlers at Cannes were Lord Brougham, Mr. Leader, and Mr. Woolfield. The French press attributes the creation of that flourishing hybernatary to his Lordship. Thirty-five years ago he found it an obscure fishing village. He has left it what it is. Before Lord Brougham bequeathed him of building at Cannes he entered into treaty for the purchase of a few acres of waste ground on a promontory jutting in to the sea, close to Antibes. The bargain was nearly closed, when it went off on a question of £400. Had it been concluded the rocky land around Antibes would now have been selling for what the rocky land around Cannes actually fetches, £1000 an acre.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

LAST Saturday "La Favorita" was to have been played, with Mlle. Pauline Lucca in the part of Leonora, Signor Mario as Fernando, and Signor Graziani as Alphonso. Unfortunately, Mlle. Lucca was indisposed, and at the last moment the opera had to be changed. Then, very fortunately, it appeared that Mlle. Patti was prepared to sing; and, the first tenor and the first baritone of the establishment being also ready, "Don Giovanni" was announced, with Signor Graziani in the character of the hero, Signor Ciampi as Leporello, Signor Mario as Don Ottavio, Mlle. Patti as Zerlina, Mlle. Lemmens-Sherrington as Donna Elvira, and Mlle. Fricci as Donna Anna. Indeed, the cast was precisely the same as on previous occasions, even to the personages of Masetto and the Commandant, represented by Signor Tagliafico and Signor Capponi. It would have been difficult to find a more acceptable substitute for the opera originally promised, and impossible to give a finer representation of the work produced. The best thing in the night's performance was undoubtedly that charming scene in which Zerlina, having discovered Don Giovanni's true character, virtuously resolves to have nothing further to do with him, and, falling back upon her rustic betrothed, ironically calls upon that infatuated peasant to beat her. In the duet with Don Giovanni Mlle. Patti was equally good; but the piece, perfectly beautiful as "La ci darem" is in a musical point of view, does not offer the same opportunities for effective acting. The delight of the little peasant girl at being made love to by a gentleman of such distinguished appearance and manners as Don Giovanni is well expressed. Don Giovanni does not often, it is true, look quite so soul-subduing as, by his own account and that of the persons around him, he evidently was; but, at least, Signor Graziani sings Don Giovanni's music very creditably, and his remarkably fine voice was never heard to more advantage than in the duet with Zerlina, and again in the serenade of the second act. Two other features in Saturday's representation were Mlle. Patti's expressive singing of the lovely melody, "Vedrai carino," and Signor Mario's generally fine performance of "Il mio tesoro."

Signor Ardit's concert, which took place, on Monday, at Her Majesty's Opera, is always one of the most interesting of the season. The programme on the last occasion included from thirty to forty pieces, prominent among which was Ophelia's death-scene from Ambrose Thomas's opera of "Hamlet." This scene, acknowledged by all to be the most attractive in the whole work and declared by some to be the only one in it which possesses the least attractiveness, was, of course, presented without those stage accessories on which its success, in a dramatic point of view, must in a great measure have depended. It was destined to suffer in a musical point of view also, for the orchestral parts had not arrived, and Ophelia, as represented by Mlle. Nilsson, had to die to the accompaniment of a pianoforte. Fortunately, Mr. Benedict performed on the instrument in question, so that the last moments of the unfortunate girl were rendered as tolerable as might be. Hearing a most pretentious scene under such circumstances as the above, it is difficult all at once to pronounce any decided opinion as to its merits. It is

not the sort of music that one would expect Ophelia to sing. It is simple by fits and starts. Here and there it is absolutely hysterical; and it is full of points which, no doubt, tell well enough on the stage, but are quite lost in the concert-room. As for Mlle. Nilsson's singing, it was thoroughly beautiful—full of expression, and remarkable, also, for the perfect neatness and fluency with which she executed the difficult chromatic passages that are constantly occurring. It is a pity the English public cannot see Mlle. Nilsson as Ophelia. To judge by such slight indications of her ability to represent the character as were manifested on Monday at Signor Ardit's concert, her performance must, we should think, be most admirable. But we can only speak positively of Mlle. Nilsson's singing, than which nothing can be more charming. The overture to "Zampa," Ardit's quartet, "L'invito al mare" (Miss Ellerman, Mme. Demeric-Lablaque, Signor Bettini, and Signor Foli), Schubert's "Wanderer," the duet from "The Elixir of Love," "Quanto Amore" (Miss Rose Hersee and Signor Zoboli), were among the first pieces set down. Afterwards Miss Ellerman sang the pretty mazurka, "La Farfalletta" (composed by Signor Ardit), sufficiently well to gain for her a considerable amount of applause; Mlle. Titien gave "The Infiammatus" from the "Stabat Mater" with the energy and earnestness by which her singing is always characterised; Signor Gardoni sang his favourite romance, "Le Chemin de Paradis;" Mr. Frederic Cowen, whose talent increases with his years, played Weber's "Concertstück;" Mlle. Liebhart introduced a new striking composition by Signor Ardit, called "The Nearest Way Home;" Mlle. Kellogg brought forward an equally new and still more striking composition, as the same master, entitled "The Kellogg Waltz" (warmly encored); and Mlle. Nilsson delighted all hearts by her exquisitely beautiful delivery of "The Last Rose of Summer"—version according to Flotow—which was also redemande.

Mr. Charles Hallé's interesting recitals of pianoforte music take place every day at St. James's Hall. Mr. Hallé does not give us this season the entire series of Beethoven's sonatas in chronological order. He does not, indeed, give any of Beethoven's sonatas; nor are his programmes, as they have been on several occasions, miscellaneous. He confines himself to two composers, one being still Beethoven, whose minor works for the pianoforte, excluding the sonatas, are comprised without exception. The composer admitted into Beethoven's company is Franz Schubert. Had Beethoven known as much of Schubert while Schubert was living as we of the present age know of Schubert, now that Schubert has been forty years dead, he would by no means have grumbled at the companionship.

A SMART RAP ON THE KNUCKLES.

THE following correspondence has been sent to the newspapers for publication:—

Pyron Manor, Tetworth, May 21.

My dear Lord,—The accompanying copy of a proposed address to her Majesty at the present political emergency has been prepared in deference to strongly expressed opinions from different parts of the county, and, if agreeable to you to subscribe the address, I am to request of you to be so good as to do so either at the County Hall, Oxford, on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday next, or at the office of Messrs. Davies and Co., 17, Warwick-street, Regent-street, London, on the 28th, 29th, or 30th inst.; or, if neither of these appointments should suit you, your name can be added to the address by your writing to Mr. Davenport, County Hall, authorising him to subscribe it. I am, my dear Lord, yours very faithfully,

HUGH HAMERSLEY.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"We, the undersigned nobility and gentry of the county of Oxford, deeply impressed with feelings of alarm at the unconstitutional measures now pending in the Lower House of Parliament, humbly desire leave to address your Majesty with expressions of our unalterable loyalty to the Throne, and of our determination to uphold and cherish, in our respective stations, the time-honoured and great leading principles of the Constitution of the United Kingdom, while at the same time we would not impede but rather promote any amendments requisite, from time to time, for expanding and adapting those principles to the progress of society and civilisation.

"Viewing the question apart from all consideration of who may for the time be the responsible advisers of your Majesty, we regard especially the proposed legislation upon the Established Church in Ireland as involving, directly, an aggression upon your Majesty's supremacy in all matters ecclesiastical, as well as civil, and a violation of the fifth article of the Act of Union of Great Britain and Ireland; also, indirectly, as striking at the root of all Establishments, and as subversive of the Bill of Rights and of the Act of Settlement—two of the great bulwarks of English liberty; and we therefore humbly entreat your Majesty to withstand, by all constitutional means, this aggressiveness.

"We deliberately apprehend that if a check be not imposed upon the present attempts at violent changes in the Constitution (which no consideration of public interests or convenience has restrained), they will gradually result in subverting the fundamental institutions of the country, to the danger of the Crown itself, and of impairing the civil and religious interests and privileges of your Majesty's subjects of all classes.

"We most humbly, then, submit these sentiments to your Majesty's gracious consideration; and, as in duty bound, we will ever pray.

"May, 1868."

Grosvenor-square, May 25, 1868.

Dear Hamersley,—I have received your printed letter, inclosing the copy of a proposed address to her Majesty, "from the nobility and gentry of the county of Oxford," and asking for my signature to the same.

In the first place, I may remark that the proposed address is limited to "the nobility and gentry," to the exclusion of the other freeholders of the county.

In the next place, I think the proposal so wrong and so much at variance with the principles of the Constitution, that I must not only decline to sign it, but I must publicly protest against it.

It implies, in its language, that those who think no alarm need be felt at the measures to which it refers, and who honestly believe them to be of national advantage, are animated neither by loyalty to the Throne nor attachment to the institutions of the country, but that a monopoly of those virtues is enjoyed by those who, like yourself, are active partisans of the Conservative party in the county, which is untrue in fact and offensive in the imputation it conveys.

You propose to ask her Majesty, irrespectively of her responsible advisers, to "withstand" such changes as you conceive to be fraught with dangers to the institutions of the country; but the opinions you enunciate as to the effect of the changes proposed have been repeatedly urged before against most of the legislative improvements of the last forty years, and have invariably proved to be groundless.

But to propose, as you do, to drag the Queen's name, influence, and authority into the political controversies of the day, exhibits, to my mind, an utter ignorance of the Constitution of the country, and tends either to endanger that main security for public liberty which consists in the responsibility of Ministers, or to place the Crown itself in a false and unconstitutional, and therefore a dangerous, position.

Let me add that you appear totally blind to the paramount necessity of pacifying Ireland by a great act of national justice, and so preserving the empire from constant difficulties and dangers.

I cannot close this without expressing my surprise that you should have made use of the Clerk of the Peace's office for the purpose of sending out political circulars inclosed in covers stamped with the County-hall seal, and that you should have selected that officer, holding, as he also does, the office of Under Sheriff for the county, to "subscribe names, if authorised," to a document of such a nature.

Believe me, truly yours,

ABINGDON.

PROPOSED IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

The papers laid before Parliament relative to the proposed charter to a Roman Catholic University in Ireland begin with a communication made to the Earl of Derby, in October, 1867, by Archbishop Leahy and Bishop Derry, stating that they were authorised by the Irish Catholic Prelates to apply in their name for a charter and endowment of a Roman Catholic University, as well as for such ulterior concessions as shall place the Catholics of Ireland on a footing of perfect equality with their fellow-subjects of other denominations as regards academical education. After further communications, the Government found themselves unable to comply with six requisitions of the Bishops. First, the Government thought it indispensable, in order to secure unity of action and uniformity of practice between the colleges and the University, that the appointment of all heads or professors of the affiliated colleges should be subject to the approval of the governing body of the University, to which the Bishops objected. Secondly, the Bishops required that the Chancellor should always be a Prelate; and, thirdly, that the first Chancellor should be Cardinal Archbishop Cullen.

The Government insisted that the future head of the governing body should be elected by the University at large, without limitation to the members of any single profession or class; and they stated that it was intended to name as first Chancellor a layman of rank, influence, and position. Fourthly, the Bishops desired that the Chancellor should, after the first nomination by the Crown, be elected by the Senate, and not by Convocation; the Government considered that he should derive his power and influence by free election from the whole body of the graduates. Fifthly, the Bishops proposed that the election of the six lay members of the Senate should rest with that body, and not with Convocation; the Government were of opinion that a governing body which would have the power of filling up vacancies among themselves, without reference to the University at large, would not command public confidence. Lastly, the Bishops proposed that the episcopal members of the Senate should have an absolute negative on the books included in the University programme, and on the first nomination of the professors, lecturers, and other officers, and that they should also have the power of depriving them of their offices should they be judged by the Bishops to have done anything contrary to faith and morals; the Government declined to entertain the proposition that the episcopal members of the Senate should possess any power greater than that of their lay colleagues. In short, the object of the Government was to create an institution which, although denominational in its character, would be thoroughly independent, self-governed, and free from any external influence, either political or religious—a University having for its principal object the education of the lay members of the Roman Catholic Church, and their preparation for entrance into the various professions, civil or military; the clerical and lay elements being each adequately represented in the governing body, and the offices being filled up, as far as possible, by a system of free election. The letter of the Earl of Mayo, stating these views of the Government, is merely acknowledged by Archbishop Leahy in a note of May 16, which probably is to be regarded as equivalent to *non possumus*. The Bishops said in their memorandum of March 31:—"According to the doctrine and discipline of the Catholic Church, it is not competent for laymen, not even for clergymen of the second order, however learned, to judge authoritatively of faith and morality. That is the exclusive province of Bishops. The very least power that could be claimed for Bishops on the Senate would be that of an absolute negative on books for the University programme, and on the nomination of professors, lecturers, or other officers, as well as on their continuing to hold their offices after having been judged by the Bishops on the Senate to have grievously offended against faith or morals."

THE IRON TURRET-SHIP MONARCH.

THIS vessel, commenced about two years ago, and originally designed by Mr. Reed, was undocked, at Chatham, on Monday. At the present time she bears the whole of her armour. The following are her principal dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 330 ft.; breadth extreme, 57 ft. 6 in.; depth of hold, 18 ft. 8 in.; burden, in tons, 5098 70-94ths. The lower hull has a double skin, and the armour-plates of 6 in. thickness have a backing of 12 in. of wood, the inner skin being 1 1/2 in. in thickness, the whole being stiffened with 12-in. longitudinal girders and 10-in. vertical frames. The two turrets have 10-in. of armour worked on to a teak backing of 8 in. covering a double inner skin of 5-in. plating; the fabric being strengthened by 7-in. framing. Two 25-ton guns, working on revolving machinery, will be placed in each turret, these turret-guns being carried out between 16 ft. and 17 ft. above the water. From the Monarch being fitted with a top-gallant forecastle on her upper deck, the turret-guns will not possess an all-round fire, each gun being, in fact, limited to a very small degree of training. This drawback is, however, in a measure compensated for by the construction of a formidable armour-plated bow battery, in which will be placed two of the 6 1/2-ton guns, while a similar battery at the stern will mount one 6 1/2-ton gun, the whole of these bow and stern guns being able to be fired in a direct line with the vessel's keel. The portion of the vessel occupied by the turret amidships is further protected by armour-plated fore and aft bulkheads rising from the main to the upper deck, and completely inclosing the space taken up by the turrets in a shotproof battery. The bulwarks within range of the turret-guns are constructed to fall outwards, while the lower rigging is always loose, so as not to interfere with the sweep of the large guns.

The time fixed for the launch was half-past two, but for an hour before the vessel was afloat and ready for hauling out of dock. Her mean draught of water at this time was barely 14 ft. For the accommodation of the members of the Board of Admiralty and other visitors, a platform was erected at the head of the dock under the vessel's bow. The Admiralty was represented by the Right Hon. Lord H. G. Lennox, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty; and among the officers and visitors present were Mr. W. Hart Dyke, M.P.; General F. Murray, commanding the division at Chatham; Staff Captain W. H. Stewart, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard; Colonel G. Lambrick, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Commandant of the Royal Marines; and a large number of spectators. The ceremony of christening and launching the Monarch was performed by Lady Cecilia Bingham.

The Monarch will be a full-rigged ship, and will spread a large surface of canvas. Her lower masts are of iron, and her upper masts and yards of wood. She will be forthwith fitted with her machinery by Messrs. Humphreys and Co., which will be of 1100-horse power (nominal), but capable of working up to an indicated power of 6600 horse. The cylinders are each 10 ft. in diameter, with a length of stroke of 4 ft. 6 in. The propeller is an ordinary two-bladed Griffiths' screw, weighing 22 tons. No time is to be lost in completing the Monarch for being commissioned.

BENEVOLENCE.—Mr. Mark Firth, the Master Cutler of Sheffield, is about to erect and endow thirty-six almshouses, at a cost of £24,000. The houses are to be erected on a site of two acres of land, at Hanging Water, Ranmoor, a beautiful neighbourhood, and a favourite quarter of the Sheffield well-to-do classes, and are to accommodate twenty-four single persons, either men or women, and twelve married couples. The charity will be open to natives of Sheffield without respect to religious belief. Each single inmate will receive 7s. per week, and each married couple 10s. A chapel will be erected for the use of the inmates, and there will be a house for the governor. Each house is to be two stories high, and will contain a living-room 12 ft. square, a bed-room of the same size, and a cellar divided for pantry and coals, and gas and water will be laid on to every house.

YOUTHFUL HEROISM.—Mr. Philip Newman's three children were playing beside the river Stour, at Sturminster Newton, when the youngest, a sixteen months old, fell into the water. The eldest, a girl named Bethia, without the slightest hesitation, jumped in after him, although the water was very deep. She succeeded in catching hold of her little brother, and turned towards the bank, but, being unable to swim, both were sinking rapidly, when the other child, Richard, aged seven years, instead of running for assistance, lay down on the brink and managed to reach the little boy, which his sister pushed towards the shore. As soon as he had placed the little one on the grass he caught hold of his sister's dress, which was scarcely visible, just as she was sinking, and dragged her ashore. Restoratives were used, and she is now recovering rapidly. The safety of both children is attributed to the coolness of the little fellow.

THE POST OFFICE.—The estimated expenses of this department for the current year consists of the following items:—For conveyance of mails in the United Kingdom, £756,035; for conveyance of mails abroad, £870,885; for salaries, wages, emoluments, charges of management in connection with the collection, delivery, and dispatch of letters, &c., at home and abroad, £1,229,133; for buildings, £20,370; for pensions, £78,359; for money-order business, £72,668; for savings-bank business, £68,735; and for insurance and annuity business, £640. The proportion of lost and dead letters is continually on the decline; about 1 in 30,000 letters goes astray from various causes, and of this number about a third are ultimately found. Of the dead letters three fourths are returned to the writers, or again sent to the addresses with the corrected addresses. Any letter for which no owner can be found, and which contains notes, bills, jewellery, or other valuable articles, are kept for two years; any containing property to the value of 6d., at least one year; any containing property of less value than 6d., for two months; and those only that contain nothing are immediately destroyed. The total net profit of the Post Office in the year ended March, 1867, was £1,165,000, in which sum is included a profit of from £30,000 to £40,000 derived from the money-order business.

POLICE

CHURCH "LAMBS."—On Monday Mr. Wallbrook, of 12, Oxford-terrace, Chelsea, and secretary to the South London Protestant Institute, appeared before Alderman Sir Robert Carden on a summons which charged him with assaulting Mr. Henry Potter, of 65, Farringdon-street, at the City meeting held in support of the Irish Church, on Monday week, at the Cannon-street Hotel. The case excited some interest, and the court was much crowded. Mr. Ormerod, barrister, appeared for the defendant. The complainant, who is a seedsman, said, being a liveryman, he attended the meeting, fancying, from a casual look at the advertisement convening it, that it was one of liverymen. Towards the close a vote of thanks was moved and seconded to the Lord Mayor as chairman, and Alderman Sir William Rose, assuming the chair for the moment, put the motion to the meeting. Witness asked to be allowed to speak, but Sir William declined to allow him, saying there could be no discussion. He still claimed a right to speak to the resolution, and while he was trying to gain a hearing some one pulled him violently away, and he found himself surrounded by several excited men, who forcibly ejected him from the room, crushed his hat in doing so, tore the buttons off his waistcoat and his shirt front out, and thrust him down stairs. He was never so afraid in his life, having regard to the steep staircase down which he was hurried. He seized the defendant as one of the persons ejecting him, and held him until he gave his name and address. In cross-examination he said his object was, if an opportunity presented itself, to protest against what the Lord Mayor had said in St. James' Hall in the name of the citizens of London. He had no ticket, but was allowed to pass in. He was pushed violently down the stairs, and he wondered that his neck was not broken. He laid hold of the defendant, but only to detain him. He had, he said, been in the habit of attending public meetings, and had attended one there recently as a delegate from the Liberation Society. Police-Sergeant Adam Macdonald, who was on duty at the meeting, said he saw no unnecessary violence used towards the complainant. Mr. Charles W. Stokes, silk manufacturer, 45, Friday-street, said the manner of the complainant in trying to speak was exceedingly quiet compared with that of others present. Mr. Potter repeated his wish to speak, upon which a clergyman of the Church of England struck him a most violent blow on the face or chest with his elbow. Witness believed he was a clergyman from his dress. Immediately after the blow Mr. Potter was attacked in the fiercest way by a number of infuriated people. The attack was so violent that he really thought Mr. Potter would have lost his life. Alderman Sir William Rose, who was called as a witness by the complainant, said the meeting was a very large and influential one, there being from 1200 to 1500 people present. The last witness, whom he had noticed from the first, appeared to have gone there with the determined intention to disturb it, but to have been deterred by the prevailing unanimity, and therefore there was no disturbance on his part. Up to the time of putting the resolution of thanks to the Lord Mayor he had not seen Mr. Potter. While it was being seconded, Mr. Potter tried to speak; and witness, who for the moment occupied the chair, told him in a courteous manner it was too late for him to raise a discussion, and in so ruling the meeting supported him. Mr. Potter was then certainly removed, and witness hoped he was not hurt. He thought he was taken out in about as moderate a manner as a man could expect who was disturbing a meeting. Alderman Sir Robert Carden decided that there was no evidence of an assault by the defendant, and dismissed the charge.

THE LAST BRIGHT THING FROM BUMBLE.—At the Thames Police Court Marquis Townshend brought before Mr. Paget a young man dressed in a jacket and trousers bearing various inscriptions and letters. On his back were the words "Jack, from the country," on the front of his trousers, "bad luck to me," on one leg of his trousers, "lazy scamp," on the other, "a skulk." There were various letters and figures on other parts of the dress. The Marquis said he had ascertained that the man had been sheltered for a night in the casual ward of the Ratcliffe Workhouse, one of the three poor-houses of the St. Mary Union, and had torn up his clothes. The superintendent of the casual ward had not taken him before a magistrate for the offence, but had sent him out in this very ridiculous dress, and had held him up to public ridicule and degradation. He sought the magistrate's interference, and trusted that it would be ascertained who had thought proper to inflict a punishment unknown to the laws of England. Mr. Paget immediately sent for Wilding, the superintendent of the casual ward of the Ratcliffe Workhouse, who said the pauper had destroyed his clothes after a night's lodging in the casual ward. He gave him the stencilled canvas suit with the inscriptions and letters upon it, to deter others from acting in a similar manner. Mr. Paget asked if the superintendent had acted in pursuance of any orders or regulations of the guardians of the Stepney union?—Wilding replied in the negative. He had the dress put on him to deter others from tearing their clothes to pieces.—Mr. Paget said that if the offender had been brought before him it was possible he should have inflicted a month's imprisonment, but he would not have disgraced him by compelling him to wear a dress like that in the public streets.—Wilding said it was his own act, and he wished to deter others.—Mr. Paget said he had never heard of anything more disgraceful than the conduct of the superintendent, who had acted illegally. The public were much indebted to the Marquis for the trouble he had taken in bringing the case before him, and he hoped it would be made known to the Poor-Law Board. Wilding said he hoped the canvas suit would be returned to him.—Mr. Paget replied that it certainly would not.—Marquis Townshend said he should buy the man another dress, and take possession of the canvas suit, which he should forward to the Poor-Law Board at Whitehall.—Mr. Paget was very glad to hear this. The case could not be in better hands. The man was then taken by Denny, the house-keeper of the court, to the shop of Mr. George Corner, in the Commercial-road, and provided with new clothing at the expense of the Marquis.

NOT THE RIGHT MAN.—Terence Smith, Police-constable 31 E reserve, appeared at Bow-street to a summons charging him with an assault on Mr.

Brierley, the barrister, whose name has been so often prominent at proceedings at that court and elsewhere, in cases in which he has figured with more or less eccentricity, either as complainant or defendant, in cases of assault and the like. Upon the constable presenting himself in the place usually occupied by defendants in summons cases, Mr. Brierley declared that he was not the man. He applied at the station-house for the name of the constable No. 35 E, and was told it was Terence Smith. Mr. Searle, superintendent of the E division, said that was the number of this constable at the time of the alleged assault. Some changes had recently been made in the numbering, in consequence of new arrangements with regard to the reserves. Mr. Brierley wanted to know why Mr. Searle had not produced the man who bore the number 35 E at the time he applied for the name at the station.—Mr. Searle said he was in attendance.—The constable stepped forward, but Mr. Brierley said he was not the man either.—Mr. Burnaby (the chief clerk): You see, Mr. Brierley, you are wrong both as to name or number.—Mr. Flowers: It is clear there is some mistake; but I suppose it could be rectified.—Mr. Searle was sure it could be rectified. Thinking it possible that E 33 might be the constable complained of, he (Mr. Searle) had ordered him to be present.—This constable also came forward; but Mr. Brierley said he was not the man.—Mr. Searle would try to find out the right man if Mr. Brierley would assist him.—Mr. Flowers: Let Mr. Brierley call at the station, and if he will point out the constable he means I will grant a fresh summons free of costs. This summons must be dismissed.—Mr. Brierley proceeded to gather up his hat, manuscripts, note-book, and other effects, and was apparently about to leave the court, but desiring amongst the witnesses in waiting (upon other cases) a sergeant against whom he formerly had a grievance, he suddenly became excited, and commenced a loud and most vehement denunciation of this officer for having "nearly murdered him," and for having successfully resisted four indictments preferred against him at the Old Bailey. Mr. Brierley added that, though four bills had been ignored by the grand juries, he had preferred a fifth, which would soon come on for hearing, and he would bring the "murderous scoundrel" to justice at last.—Mr. Flowers, after vain remonstrating with Mr. Brierley for his violent behaviour, requested him to leave the court, which, however, he did not do until he was politely, but peremptorily, led to the door by Mr. Margetson, the chief usher. He afterwards returned and took out a fresh summons against Terence Smith, who, he said, "must be the right man, after all."

CAUSES OF THE MURPHY RIOTS.

The Rev. John Page Hopkins, Unitarian minister of Dukinfield, sends to the *Times* a description of the addresses delivered by Murphy, which are producing such fearful results in so many of the northern towns. It appears that Murphy began his campaign at the Foresters' Hall, Stalybridge, on Jan. 13. He began by producing a "ten-chambered revolver, amid the wildest enthusiasm of the audience"—this being without provocation, and in a meeting of friends. His opening sentence was, "I'm a queer lad, as you'll find out yet." His next sentence was a threat to smash something or somebody. Then he "offered up prayer," and proceeded with his address, from which the following is an extract:—

The way to get rid of Fenianism is to hang the priests. Every Popish priest is a Fenian head centre. I am going to Ashton to lecture in a cotton-mill, and within 300 or 400 yards of the Catholic chapel, and it will not take us long to drive the Popish lambs to Paddy's land. If the people once break out in Lancashire they will first seize the Catholic priests, then the Sisters of Mercy, and afterwards the lambs, and send them all afloat, neck and dross.

An attempt was afterwards made by some of Mr. Murphy's audience to provoke the Irish population to a breach of the peace; but without success, and then a cry was raised, "To the chapel, to the chapel!"

On another occasion his address was interspersed with the following statements:—

"According to the 'History of the Council of Trent,' every priest is bound to have his own concubine." "A Roman Catholic could murder his baby or his wife by paying the priest £26 2s. 9d., and confessing his crime to him." "Your wives and daughters are exposed to debauchery in the confessional, are betrayed and kidnapped into convent prisons, and there kept the dukes or slaves of priestly lust." "The priest secretly sets on his bloodhounds to destroy her Majesty's loyal people." "Put down the priests."

And the utterance of these statements, we are told, was accompanied by the frequent display of the "bright ten-chambered revolver," which Mr. Murphy delighted to call his "bulldog." To add to the effect of this exhibition on one occasion he discharged it out of the window of the lecture-hall into the street. At Ashton, whither he went, as he said, "to pull down the cross," he was at one time seen to be heading the mob. On another occasion, he justified the use of his revolver on the ground that "God protects those who defend themselves."

This is but a sample of the inflammatory addresses which, whatever may be the intention, certainly have the effect of creating lawless violence.

A MODEST JUDGE.—Mr. Josiah Smith, Judge of the County Courts of Shropshire and Herefordshire, whose name will be familiar to the public in connection with his recent denunciations of "penny newspapers" and of "trial by jury in county courts," delivered himself of the following opinion at the last sitting of his court, the provocation being the expression on the part of a solicitor practising before him of a determination to take a case pending to a higher tribunal:—"I say it without fear of contradiction—and I wish it to go through the United Kingdom—that no one emanated from Lincoln's Inn with a better reputation for legal knowledge than myself, no one either on the Bench or at the Bar, unless it be Lord St. Leonards himself. I make that statement. It may sound confident; but I say I came here from Lincoln's Inn with a reputation second to none; and yet the very gentleman who at that time most kindly expressed his gratitude to me for my legal labours, which have been the means of educating the generation of lawyers for the last twelve or sixteen years, now sets me at naught, and imputes to me that I administer the law in a manner altogether different from that observed in other circuits; that, in fact, I do not observe the law!"

THE GREAT SPIRITUAL CASE.—Vice-Chancellor Giffard gave judgment, on Friday week, in the case of "Lyon v. Home." After a full and careful résumé of the facts, he said he had not gone through the plaintiff's evidence, because he thought her testimony was clearly untrustworthy, and such as no man ought to have his case decided upon against him; and the case could only proceed upon such evidence of Mrs. Lyon as was corroborated by other witnesses. Much, however, as his Honour mistrusted the plaintiff's evidence, he did not hesitate to say he totally disbelieved the defendant's allegation that she turned against him because he refused to accept other relations between them than those of mother and son. Every letter and every act of the plaintiff was inconsistent with such a supposition. Then came the question of law, whether gifts of this sort, being irrevocable and without consideration, were the spontaneous acts of the plaintiff's uninfluenced volition. His Honour had no hesitation in saying, after a review of all the facts of the case, that they were not the unbiased results of Mrs. Lyon's free wishes. Her mind was saturated with delusions; and more than that, Home himself professed to be a medium. To Mrs. James Fellowes's evidence his Honour gave the fullest credit. Home's pretensions, on the other hand, were nothing less than a correspondence with supernatural powers; and when with these pretensions were coupled the large amount of these gifts, it was impossible not to feel, as Lord Eldon said in "Hatch v. Hatch," that they were not acts of rational consideration, of pure volition uninfluenced. His Honour disagreed with Home's assertion that he was under Mrs. Lyon's influence, and the whole history of the transactions pointed to a directly opposite conclusion. He also referred to the absence of any power of revocation in the deeds. His Honour concluded as follows:—"I have already said that, in my opinion, the onus of supporting the gifts and deeds rests entirely on the defendant. To this I now add, for the reasons I have given, and having regard to the facts and evidence I have gone through, that in my judgment he has not made or proved such a case as is requisite for their support. There must, therefore, be a declaration in the usual form, that the gifts and deeds are fraudulent and void. There must be the necessary transfers and assignments to the plaintiff, and an account against the defendant." Upon the question of costs he said that the plaintiff had made so many mis-statements as to have quite discredited her testimony. She must therefore pay Mr. Wilkinson's costs and her own. Speaking of spiritualism, as illustrated in the case, he said that the system, as presented by the evidence is mischievous nonsense, well calculated on the one hand to delude the vain, the weak, the foolish, and the superstitious; and, on the other, to assist the projects of the needy and of the adventurer; and, lastly, that beyond all doubt there is plain law enough, and plain sense enough, to forbid and prevent the retention of acquisitions such as these by any "medium," whether with or without a strange gift; and that this should be so is of public concern, and, to use the words of Lord Hardwicke, "of the highest public utility."

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

BANKRUPTS.—G. W. RADLEY, Hackney, boat-builder.—J. REID, Lower Edmonton.—C. PAGE, Richmond, oil and colour man.—J. C. SCHULZ, Islington, baker.—C. NORWOOD, London, house-decorator.—T. G. GIBSON, Tipton, plater, viands, &c., works, joiner.—G. SEXTON, Lower Chpton, doctor of medicine.—T. A. COOPER, Notting-hill.—J. G. LAMONT-YOUNG, Collywood, butcher.—G. N. SHAW, Strand, clerk.—H. J. BARNES, Little Chester-street, Belgrave-square, builder.—G. H. READ, Old Kent-road, jobbing builder.—J. BURGESS, Westminster, baker.—B. R. FORDER, Westminster, licensed victualler.—T. CHRISTIAN, Islington, carpenter.—S. A. STANLEY, Maida Vale.—J. A. TAYLOR, New Bond-street.—J. M. STANLEY, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.—J. RABY, East Ham, building contractor.—W. TURNER, Notting-hill, chasseur.—W. R. MCGRANIE, Clerkenwell, house-decorator.—T. N. LLOYD, Watford, watchmaker.—A. BRYANT, South Hackney, general merchant.—H. BAGGE, South Hackney, builder.—J. PROUT, Gracechurch-street, perfumer.—H. ISACKER, Horsford, brushmaker.—R. E. EVANS, Birmingham, tobacconist.—S. STRINGER, Tipton, boot and shoe dealer.—N. L. LINDNER, Bow-street.—J. A. BURTON, Burton-on-Trent, grocer.—J. ORGAN, Gloucester.—D. LLEWELLYN, Mortuary Tydwell, grocer.—R. LOVERIDGE, Tipton, farmer.—B. YEOMANS, Little Sowerby, painter.—T. J. JONES, Christchurch, shipowner.—J. LANGMEAD, Belstone, farmer.—F. E. MACHEN, Sheffield, solicitor.—S. HALLIWELL, Leicester, manager to a woollen-shearer.—S. STEAD, Belper, printer.—J. FINIGAN, jun., Liverpool, general merchant.—L. GUNNIGS, Manchester, inn-keeper.—M. RUNDLE, Manchester, grocer.—J. J. ROSS, Birmingham, engineer.—C. DAVIES, Birmingham, tinsmith.—J. H. GURIER, Birmingham, retail brewer.—A. R. PALMER, Patricroft.—P. MAQUIRE, Gatehead, mill furnace-keeper.—T. HODSON, St. Helen's.—W. JONES, jun., Berkley, farmer's assistant.—T. HODSON, St. Helen's.—W. JONES, jun., Berkley, farmer's assistant.—K. COOK, Melcombe Regis, bee-keeper.—W. BLATCHFORD, Dartford, servant.—H. PARKE, brewer.—J. WHITEHOUSE, West Bromwich, mine-owner.—G. HILL, Hyde, iron-planer.—R. WALLACE, Seaburn Harbour, general dealer.—G. B. JACKSON, Liveridge, cardmills.—A. OLDFORD, Heaton Norris, joiner.—R. H. BAINBROOK, Hyde, bottling-works.—J. ROSS, Birmingham, engineer.—C. DAVIES, Birmingham, manufacturer, mill-draiser.—J. FOLEY, Manchester, van-driver.—J. WOLSTENHOLME, Burnley, cotton manufacturer.—G. WEBB, Blackburn, grocer.—J. HARRISON, Blackburn, mechanic.—T. HOPKINS, Swanses, licensed victualler.—H. ABSHIER, Aberdare, boot and shoe maker.—W. DANSE, Belper, tinsmith.—R. FOOTMAN, Carnforth.—W. R. TAYLOR, Wigan, iron-moulder.—M. ROBERTS, Penkridge.—J. STONE, Ambergate.—J. TILLEY, Bath, boot and shoe maker.—J. MOORE, Manchester, fiddler.—P. JACKSON, Manchester, mill-draiser.—J. FOLEY, Manchester, van-driver.—J. WOLSTENHOLME, Burnley, cotton manufacturer.—G. WEBB, Blackburn, grocer.—J. HARRISON, Blackburn, mechanic.—T. HOPKINS, Swanses, licensed victualler.—H. 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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 2, Catherine-street, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex, by THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868.

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